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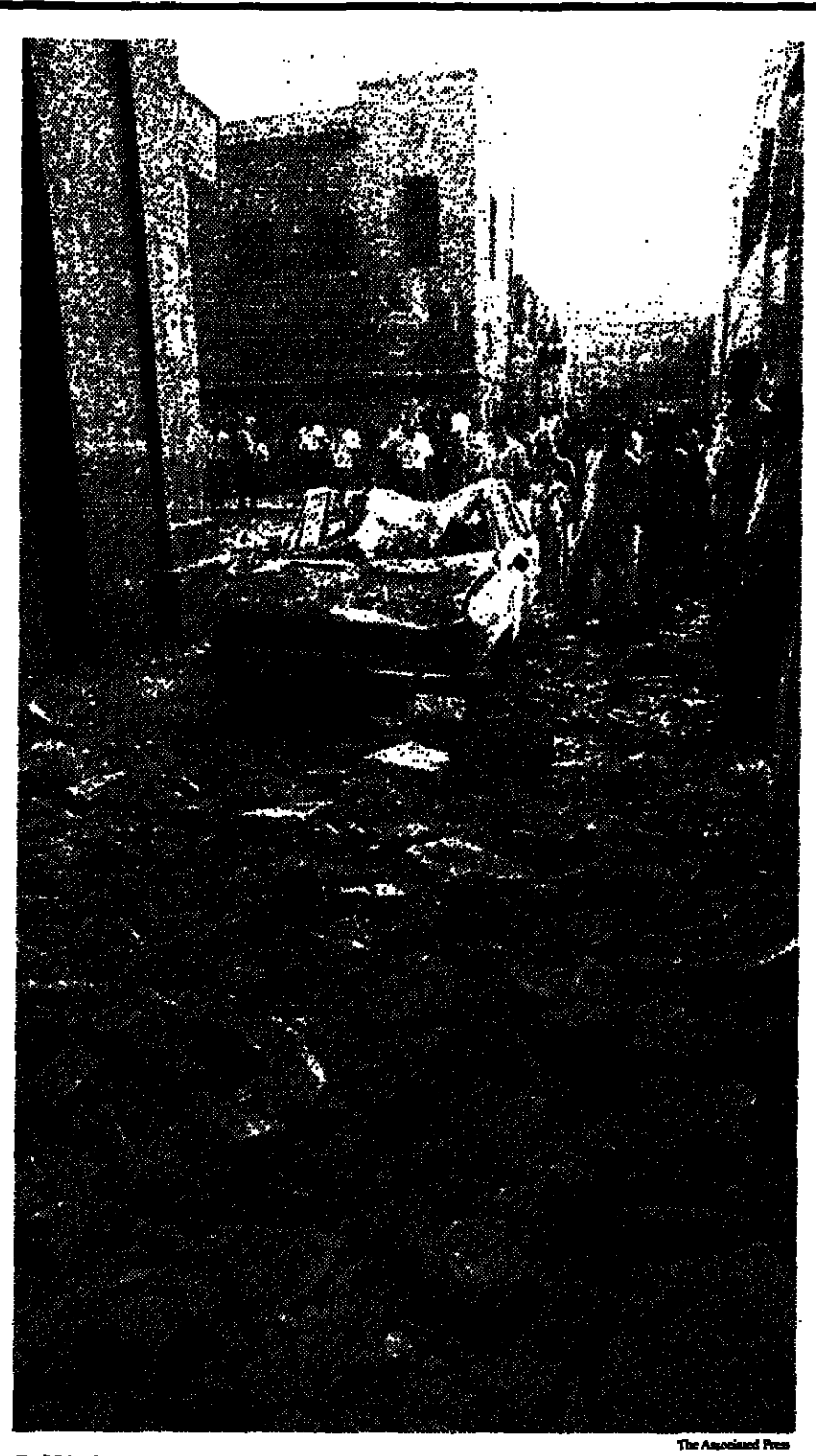
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Clear Victory Eludes Bush In First Television Debate

Perot Wins A Fresh Look From Voters

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune
WASHINGTON — Ross Perot, the plain-spoken anti-politician, won a fresh look from many Americans in the campaign's first presidential debate, although the overall balance seemed unchanged, according to opinion surveys published Monday.
Mr. Perot's bluntness and folksy populism struck a positive chord in polls taken after the debate Sunday night, just as his anti-Washington rhetoric did last spring before he suspended active campaigning.
But the polls also showed that Americans were not yet prepared to shift their rapidly hardening allegiances and elect the Texas billionaire on Nov. 3.
Many still believe he cannot win or lacks the temperament needed to govern.
The outcome of the first of three presidential debates held little promise for President George Bush's re-election, the surveys showed. Mr. Bush was judged by the public to have made the least impressive showing, well behind that of Governor Bill Clinton, the Democratic nominee.
The depth of Mr. Bush's problem was reflected in a 50-state survey released Monday by The Associated Press. The poll found that at this point the president was able to count on carrying only two states, Utah and Nebraska. It showed that Mr. Clinton was "in command" in enough states to give him 200 of the 270 electoral votes needed for victory.
If anything, the three-man encounter in Clayton, Missouri, focused greater attention on the remaining debates. The three vice-presidential candidates meet Tuesday in Atlanta. The presidential candidates debate again on Thursday in Richmond, Virginia, and on Monday in East Lansing, Michigan.
On Sunday, the candidates stressed familiar themes. Mr. Bush cast himself as the seasoned leader and repeatedly asserted that he would work well with a new Congress. The president labeled Mr. Clinton a "tax and spend" Democrat and argued that his rivals were painting the nation's problems too darkly.
Mr. Bush unexpectedly said he would name James A. Baker 3d to oversee domestic policy in a second term. White House aides said privately that a wholesale cabinet shake-up was likely if Mr. Bush won.
Mr. Clinton cast himself as a "new" Democrat with detailed plans for creating jobs and for health-care reform. His point-
See PEROT, Page 3

By Dan Balz
Washington Post Service
ST. LOUIS — President George Bush did not emerge from the first presidential debate with the big victory his advisers knew he needed to alter a campaign that has seen Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas leading comfortably throughout the fall.
Some debates begin slowly and work their way toward a resolution, but the tone of the three-way encounter, which included a lively performance by Ross Perot, was determined in the first 15 minutes when Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton tangled over economics and patriotism.
In rapid succession, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Bush offered starkly different views of the economy and how to fix it, and Mr. Clinton effectively countered Mr. Bush's attacks on his anti-war activities as a college student. Nothing that came afterward substantially altered the impression left by those initial exchanges.
Neither Mr. Clinton nor Mr. Bush truly dominated, and at several moments they found themselves as the two traditional politicians opposing the shake-up rhetoric and folksy humor of independent Ross Perot, who may now be kicking himself for his decision to quit the presidential race last summer, a decision that saw his popular support plummet.
But it was Mr. Clinton who appeared better prepared at the moments that counted most, and it was his performance that will make Mr. Bush's task of shaking up the presidential race even more difficult in the remaining two debates.
The audience had barely settled in its chairs when Mr. Clinton turned toward Mr. Bush to confront over "trickle-down economics" and the need for change in the country.
"Tonight I say to the president," Mr. Clinton said, looking directly at the incumbent, "Mr. Bush, for 12 years, you've had it your way. You've had your chance and it didn't work. It's time to change. I want to bring the change to the American people but we must all decide first we have the courage to change for hope and a better tomorrow."
Mr. Bush countered by criticizing Mr. Clinton's assertion that the country was "coming apart at the seams." Mr. Bush said, "I would hate to be running for president and think that the only way I could win would be to convince everybody how horrible things are. Yes, there are big problems, and yes, people are hurting, but I believe that this agenda for American renewal I have is the answer to do it."
Moments later, Mr. Bush attacked Mr. Clinton for participating in anti-war demonstrations in England during the Vietnam War and defended himself against charges of McCarthyism for having raised the issue last week of why Mr. Clinton visited Moscow in 1969.
"It's not a question of patriotism, it's a question of character and judgment," the president said.
Mr. Clinton, once again looking directly at Mr. Bush, said the president had questioned his patriotism, and invoked Mr. Bush's father, Prescott, to defend himself.
"Your father was right to stand up to Joe McCarthy," Mr. Clinton said. "You were wrong to attack my patriotism. I was opposed to the war, but I love my country."
In answer, Mr. Perot had risen to Mr. Clinton's defense.
"I think it's very important to measure when and where things occurred," the Texas business leader said.
See DEBATE, Page 8



Rubble filled a Cairo alley Monday after the strong earthquake hit the city.

340 Killed As Big Quake Stirs Panic in Cairo Streets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
CAIRO — A powerful earthquake shook Cairo and other areas in Egypt on Monday, killing at least 340 people and injuring 4,000, Prime Minister Atef Sedki said.
"These are the figures we have so far," Mr. Sedki said as he arrived to check rescue operations at the scene of a 13-story apartment block that collapsed in Cairo during the quake. He added: "God only knows."
The quake struck at the end of the afternoon rush hour. Frightened people ran into the streets, and panicked motorists crashed into one another. Many of the dead were trampled to death, including more than 100 children in schools in the Cairo area, said Major General Rida Abdel-Aziz, an assistant interior minister.
In Cairo, the quake destroyed or badly damaged at least 160 buildings, security sources said. Officials said the pyramids, the Sphinx and other ancient monuments had apparently escaped damage.
Shocks were felt in the Mediterranean city of Alexandria to the north, in the Suez Canal town of Ismailia to the east and in Asyut in southern Egypt. Tremors were felt as far away as Jerusalem, 400 kilometers (250 miles) northeast of Cairo.
State television said in its first bulletin, more than an hour after the quake: "Egypt experienced the most powerful earthquake in its history, which caused a cut in power and telephone lines."
The U.S. Geological Survey said early seismograph readings put the magnitude of the quake at 5.9 on the Richter scale. A spokesman said the center was about 30 kilometers southwest of Cairo, several kilometers from the pyramids, and was the strongest on record that near the city.
The biggest buildings in the center of the city, such as the state radio and television headquarters overlooking the Nile River and the 30-story Ramis Hilton Hotel, survived unscathed.
But there are many poor districts where families live packed in badly built tenement blocks and building collapses are regularly reported.
The quake lasted 20 seconds in Cairo and
See QUAKE, Page 6

China Orders Quicker Shift To Market Economy

By Lena H. Sun
Washington Post Service
BEIJING — In the first major meeting to be held since the collapse of communism in the Soviet Union, China's Communist Party promised Monday to speed up capitalist-style change as the only path for survival, but insisted there could be no alternative to party rule.
"Practice in China has proved that where market forces have been given full play, there the economy has been vigorous and has developed in a sound way," said the Communist Party chairman, Jiang Zemin, speaking in Beijing's Great Hall of the People for two hours. "We must continue to intensify the market forces."
He did not mention political change.
Opening the first party congress since 1987, when political change was mentioned, the head of one of the last major Communist parties in the world firmly embraced the pragmatic philosophy of China's senior leader, Deng Xiaoping.
Mr. Jiang also hailed Mr. Deng's "brilliance" and echoed many of the highlights of Mr. Deng's talks during his tour of the economically dynamic areas of southern China in January that sparked this latest push for change.
But he did not address some of the fundamental contradictions in the Chinese system. Although he said China should allow market forces to regulate the allocation of resources, and use pricing and competition to weed out inefficient enterprises, Mr. Jiang also said China would keep the public sector, which includes ailing state-owned enterprises, dominant.
Reflecting the committee drafting process, the speech to the assembled 1,989 delegates also had the obligatory sprinkling of hard-line references to the absolute leadership of the Communist Party and the dangers of subversion by Western political ideas.
Like Mr. Deng, Mr. Jiang made it clear there could be no alternative to Communist Party rule. Political and social stability were essential if the economy were to thrive, he said.
"The goal is to build a socialist democracy suited to Chinese conditions and absolutely not a Western, multiparty, parliamentary system," said Mr. Jiang, who rose to prominence after the June 1989 Chinese Army crackdown on democracy.
While Mr. Jiang talked of the need to promote a younger generation of leaders, the turnout of the top party leaders on stage left no doubt that very old people rule China.
As he read the 57-page speech, some of the old officials seated on the podium had to use special earphones. One extremely frail, white-haired woman lasted only a few minutes before she had to be helped off stage. Special cushions were placed on some of the chairs, and many of the officials had to be ushered in and out with the support of attendants.
But the elderly leader whose health has been the subject of the most speculation failed to show up. Mr. Deng, 88, has accepted an invitation.
See CHINA, Page 6

Lufthansa and Air France Batten Hatches

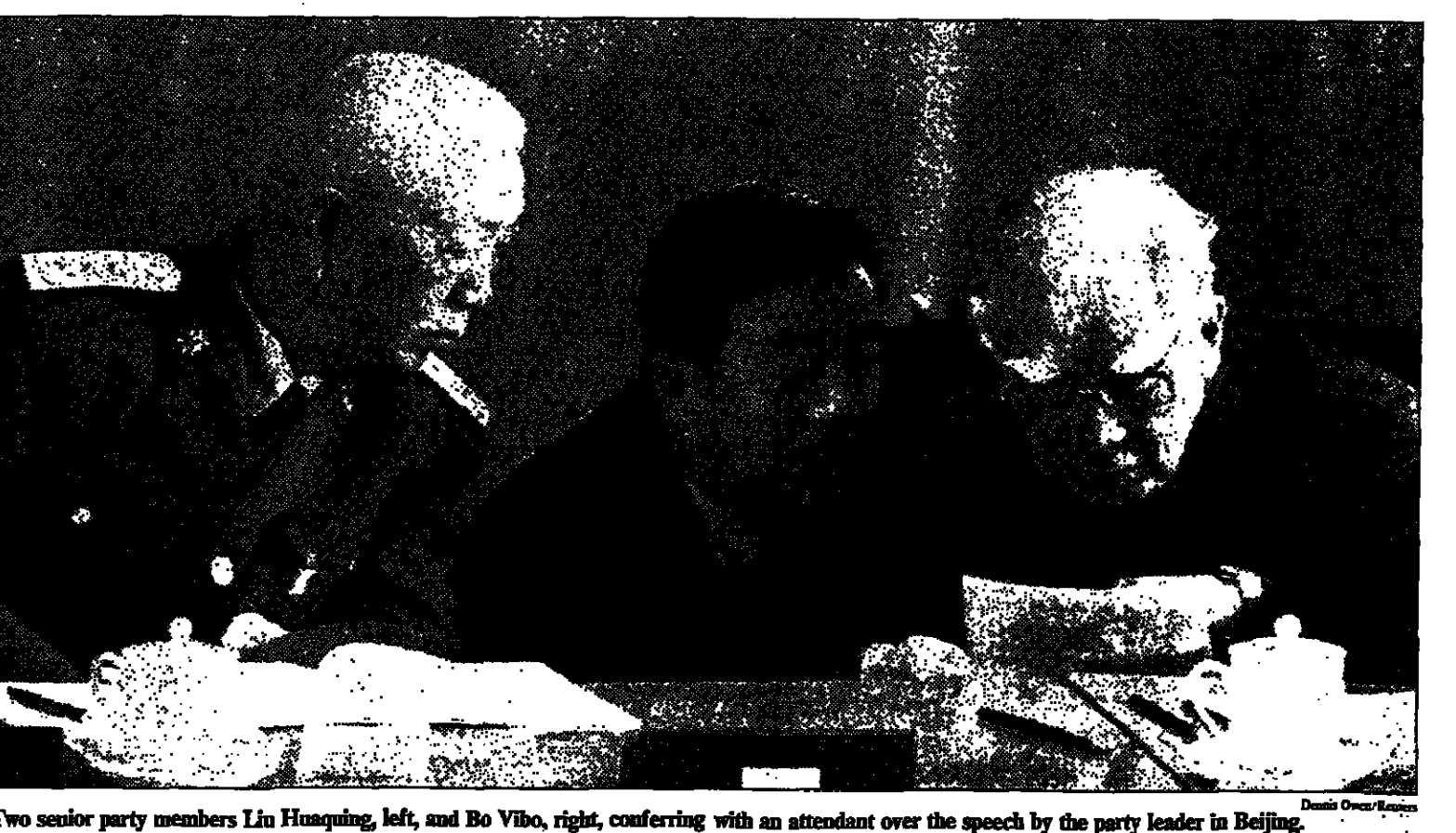
By Brandon Mitchener and Barry James
International Herald Tribune
Lufthansa and Air France, already partners in many day-to-day operations such as reservations, freight and maintenance, are increasingly partners in crisis management as stiffer competition, higher costs and the ongoing slump in global business bite their bottom lines.
Both airlines have begun large personnel cuts, canceled orders for new aircraft and eliminated unprofitable routes in an effort to stem losses, which together will approach \$1 billion this year. They also are looking for brides in North America, the source of both much of their misery and their potential salvation.
Lufthansa is a partner in a \$400 million bid to acquire Continental Airlines, while Air France is backing out of a joint terminal project at New York's Kennedy International Airport because Continental has its hub in Newark, New Jersey.
Singapore Airlines reaffirms plans to expand its fleet while Airbus Industrie announces new cuts in airliner production. Page 11.
France is courting Air Canada in part of a trend by foreign airlines to strike strategic alliances in North America.
Ironically, if Lufthansa succeeds, it might jeopardize its good relationship with Air
See AIRLINES, Page 6

Stepping Up London Blasts, IRA Hits a Pub

By Eugene Robinson
Washington Post Service
LONDON — A bomb exploded in a London pub at lunchtime Monday, injuring at least seven people, in what police called the latest of a series of Irish Republican Army bombings and telephone threats designed to disrupt the city's normal routine and jam its traffic.
The explosion took place around 1:30 P.M. in the Sussex Pub, near Covent Garden in the heart of London's busy theater and tourist district. Authorities described the bomb as small and said it had been left in the men's room of the bar.
One middle-aged man suffered serious head injuries and underwent emergency surgery at a nearby hospital, the police said, while six other people received wounds that required medical attention.
The blast was seen as part of a new IRA strategy of small bombings in central London intended more to terrify and unsettle than to kill in its 22-year campaign get Britain out of Northern Ireland.
Since last Wednesday, the IRA has exploded eight bombs in London, most of them in trash cans and telephone booths, causing a total of 14 injuries. Usually, the blasts are preceded by telephone warnings.
But a caller who warned a radio station just minutes before Monday's bombing gave only a vague indication of where and when the bomb would go off, as opposed to the specific warnings received in previous incidents.
After an explosion Sunday in a phone booth outside the Paddington Green police station, where terrorist suspects are routinely held and interrogated, the IRA issued a statement in Dublin that warned: "British military and political leaders should take this signal of our intentions seriously."
In addition to the bombings, there has been a series of IRA bomb threats, especially against the London subway system. One such threat two months ago forced authorities to shut down at least six subway stations during the evening rush, stranding a million commuters.
The blast at the Sussex on Monday also had the effect of disrupting the city's normal flow. The police, worried that a second device might have been planted, cordoned off an area with a
See LONDON, Page 6

Kiosk

GATT Talks End Inconclusively
Negotiators from the United States and the European Community failed to settle a dispute over farm subsidies that has blocked progress on a broader worldwide trade pact, although the two sides reported "good progress" in two days of talks and held out some hope that a deal was still possible. (Page 11)
Venezuelan Leader's Guards Kill 2
CARACAS (AP) — A truck raced at high speed Monday toward hospital dedication ceremonies attended by President Carlos Andrés Pérez, and his bodyguards opened fire, killing two people in the truck, the government said.
Information Minister Angel Zambrano said the truck's driver and passenger, described as intoxicated, were fatally shot and that "some children were injured." He had no information about a motive. Radio Rumbos quoted Governor Oswaldo Álvarez Paz of Zulia state as saying earlier that attackers had fired shots from a truck.
Mr. Pérez was unharmed and returned to Caracas from the ceremony in Paraguaná, about 80 kilometers (50 miles) north of Maracaibo, the government said.
General News
The Seville Expo ended, with barely a nod to Christopher Columbus. Page 7.
Rome and Paris said the Maastricht treaty must be ratified unchanged. Page 2.
Business/Finance
Lanes Industries said it was cutting 5,500 jobs. Page 11.
Crossword Page 6.
Dow Jones
Up 37.83
3,174.41
Trib Index
Up 1.37%
90.52
The Dollar
New York: 1.4683 (previous close 1.468)
London: 1.7068 (previous close 1.682)
Yen: 120.72 (previous close 121.85)
FF: 5.005 (previous close 5.048)



Two senior party members Lin Huaqing, left, and Bo Vibo, right, conferring with an attendant over the speech by the party leader in Beijing.

With 600 Children Dead, Sarajevo Seems Too Numb Even to Mourn

By John F. Burns
New York Times Service
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Samra Kapetanovic lay dead in the Sagrdija mosque, a girl of 16 who went looking for her little sister when the shells started falling and ran into a mortar instead.
Beside her, in the darkness of the mosque's basement, were a boy, 10, and a girl, 5, who died in the same flash of high explosives.
The death of three children in the lunchtime blast Saturday on Dvavska Street, and the wounds suffered by 10 other children, including three amputations, made the front page of Oslobođenje, the city's principal newspaper.
More than 600 children have been killed in the six-month siege, and nearly 800 are listed as missing and are likely to be dead. People seem hardly able to react anymore when still more children die.
The young man knocking on the door of the main city morgue at mid-afternoon was perhaps not typical, since his purpose in walking several miles through streets sodden with driving rain Serbian forces claim to have taken control of a key supply route in northern Bosnia. Page 2.
was to see if his mother was in any of the morgues.
She had failed to come home three days earlier after going out to buy bread. When somebody produced a flashlight and played it over the faces of the dead, it became clear that the woman was not at the morgue, and the young man was relieved.
But the bitterness of his experience showed through when another visitor explained that he, too, had come in search of somebody, a teenager killed in Dvavska Street, and that he wanted to know more about her so he could write about her death.
"Why do you bother?" the man said, in a reaction increasingly common among the 400,000 people trapped by the siege. "Do you think the world really cares?"
The reaction is one of a population numbed by what they have endured, and by the conclusion, after months of hoping that outside powers would intervene to halt the killing and destruction, that the hope is finally lost.
At midsummer, a foreign reporter could hardly pause on a street corner without having a stranger approach to ask about the likelihood of U.S. intervention.
In the 24 hours that followed the death of Samra Kapetanovic, nobody — not among the stunned survivors at the scene, not at Kosevo Hospital where the surviving children were taken, nor up the stairs off Dvavska Street where Fajko and Izeta Kapetanovic, Samra's parents, struggled with bereavement — nobody spoke of outside help.
Instead, everywhere there was bitterness and desperation, coupled with the sense that whatever lay ahead, Sarajevo would have to face it alone.
"We know that we must fight this by ourselves," said Samir Kapetanovic, the dead girl's brother, 19, on furlough from a Bosnian Army unit.
"But tell me this. Why won't you at least lift the arms embargo, so that we have the means of defending ourselves? Or do you want us to end up fighting with our bare hands?"
The call for an end to the arms embargo is voiced more often even than the pleas for the UN headquarters here to do something about the cutoff of electricity and virtually all running water. Serbs who are besieging the city have promised to help restore power and water, but UN commanders said Serbian forces had found one way after another to block repairs.
The attack in which Samra died provided a study in how degraded the most basic services have become. With most of the ambulances destroyed, the wounded children had to wait while some of the few private cars still running were flagged down.
At the hospital, one amputation took place under an oil lamp because the fuel shortage
See NUMB, Page 6



Chancellor Helmut Kohl, right, welcoming Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy to Bonn on Monday.

Bérégovoy And Kohl Vow to Keep Pact Intact

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches
BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany and Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy of France agreed Monday that the Maastricht treaty on closer European union should be ratified as it stands, a Bonn government spokesman said. But he said the two leaders wanted an emergency European Community summit meeting in Britain on Friday to focus on easing popular disquiet over the treaty. Such unease was reflected in a narrow "yes" vote in a French referendum on the treaty and in a close "no" vote in Denmark.

2 U.S. Biochemists Share Nobel Prize

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Two American biochemists were awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine on Monday for their discovery in the 1950s of a mechanism that cells use to regulate a wide variety of metabolic processes. Since that early work, others have found that the mechanism, called "reversible protein phosphorylation," is a crucial step in many of the internal workings that maintain life in all cells and many of the ways in which cells cooperate in tissues and organs. As a result, a phenomenon discovered through basic science with no practical aim in mind, has turned out to be a prominent player in most, if not all, normal cellular phenomena and probably all diseases.

WORLD BRIEFS

Dutch Police Revise El Al Toll to 67

AMSTERDAM (AP) — Dutch authorities on Monday again lowered the estimated death toll in the El Al air disaster to 67, after finding that dozens of supposed victims had been on vacation or never reported address changes. Police detective teams worked round the clock over the weekend to compile a new casualty list based on post office records, family doctors' lists, sports club memberships and bank clients' officials said. Initial death estimates had reached 250 but were based on unreliable city registries. Despite the intensive efforts, the authorities still do not know who was in the suburban apartment complex destroyed Oct. 4 by a Boeing 747-200 cargo plane. "We will never know exactly how many people were killed, and we will never know exactly who they were," Police Commissioner Erik Nordholt said Monday.

\$40 Million in Art Stolen in Weimar

BERLIN (UPI) — Thieves have stolen eight paintings worth more than \$40 million from the Palace Museum in Weimar in the biggest German art heist since World War II, the police said Monday. The eight works, by the German painter Lucas Cranach, who lived from 1472 to 1553, were taken during a break-in early Monday, they said. Among the stolen paintings was one of his most famous works, "Martin Luther as Junker Jörg." Art thieves have increased in Eastern Germany since the Nov. 9, 1989, opening of the Berlin Wall, which allowed international art thieves easier access to the often poorly guarded museums and churches there.

Early Results Put Ilescu Far Ahead

BUCHAREST (Reuters) — President Ion Ilescu, a former Communist, has clinched victory in the second and final round of Romania's presidential elections, incomplete official results showed Monday. In a runoff ballot on Sunday, Mr. Ilescu, 62, a former aide to the late Socialist dictator, Nicolae Ceausescu, won 56 percent of the vote, well ahead of Emil Constantinescu, who had 42 percent, the central electoral authority said. The final official result is not expected before Tuesday. The figure was based on an incomplete tally, with ballots from almost half of the polling stations counted. An election monitoring group, Pro-Democracy, also said Mr. Ilescu had won, garnering almost two-thirds of the vote. Its tabulation was based on an independent parallel count.

Minister Urges Kanemaru to Resign

TOKYO (Reuters) — A Japanese cabinet member called Monday for Shin Kanemaru, the ruling party's backroom boss, to resign from parliament over the Sagawa funds scandal. Kyodo news agency said. Construction Minister Taku Yamazaki, speaking at a rally in Kobe, western Japan, was the first member of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's government to demand Mr. Kanemaru's departure. "There is no other course but for him to take responsibility and resign," Kyodo quoted Mr. Yamazaki as saying. Mr. Kanemaru has admitted to breaking the law by taking 500 million yen (\$4 million) in illicit donations from Sagawa Kyubin, a trucking firm with close ties to a government group.

Botha Seeks to Avert Angola War

LUANDA, Angola (Reuters) — The South African foreign minister, R. F. Botha, arrived in Angola on Monday hoping to help avert renewed civil war. The former UNITA rebel movement warned of war if results were published from a general election it says the government rigged. Mr. Botha, whose country backed UNITA for much of its 16-year war against the Angolan government, said further fighting in Angola would affect southern Africa. "Not one of us can afford more conflict," he said. "There must be a way to avoid further destruction. Our interest is southern Africa. Just as Angola will one day help us we must help Angola. We are bound together."

Gorbachev Is Urged Again to Testify

MOSCOW (AFP) — The Russian Constitutional Court said Monday that a travel ban imposed on Mikhail S. Gorbachev could be lifted, enabling him to travel to Germany, if he agreed to testify before the court in the next few days. "Mr. Gorbachev has sufficient time to fulfill his duty as a citizen before departing for Germany," a court statement said. The former Soviet president has been invited to attend the state funeral on Saturday of Willy Brandt, the former German chancellor and Social Democratic leader. The court statement, released by the Inter-Tass press agency, stressed that the travel ban was linked to Mr. Gorbachev's refusal to testify before the court investigating the legality of the former Communist Party, which he headed. Mr. Gorbachev has denounced the court proceedings as a political maneuver intended to discredit him.

'Will He Overthrow Kohl?'

Chancellor's Faithful Protégé Is Stealing Headlines

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service
BONN — While much of the world watches Germany, many Germans are busy watching the ascent of Wolfgang Schäuble, heir-apparent to Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Mr. Kohl is steadily losing popularity, and many commentators believe Mr. Schäuble is preparing to replace him. Although the two have been friends and colleagues for years, recent headlines have strained their relationship. "Will He Overthrow Kohl?" demanded the mass-circulation Bild in a front-page banner the other day. "Chancellor Schäuble, Take Over!" urged the magazine Super Illu. Speaking recently, Mr. Schäuble refused to be drawn into discussion about his political plans. Asked about articles that portray him as an emerging rival to Mr. Kohl, he smiled, and replied: "I don't even take the time to deny them any more." But according to press accounts, the chancellor has not been pleased by suggestions that his long-faithful protégé is hatching political plots. At a meeting of government leaders last month, he reportedly confronted Mr. Schäuble and won a renewed pledge of loyalty. Mr. Schäuble is no radical, and a government under his leadership would probably pursue policies similar to those Mr. Kohl favors. Recent opinion surveys show him to be Germany's most popular politician, favored to be the next chancellor over both Mr. Kohl and Björn Engholm, leader of the opposition Social Democrats. This level of popularity is considered especially impressive because of Mr. Schäuble's physical condition. Since being shot by a deranged assailant at a campaign rally in October 1990, he has used a wheelchair and expects to do so for the rest of his life. He said that although the experience of life in a wheelchair had made him a bit slower, it had also made him more patient. Mr. Schäuble, who was born in the Black Forest town of Freiburg, became active in Christian Democratic youth groups while still a student. After winning election to parliament in 1972, when he was 30, he became a favorite of Mr. Kohl's. Their friendship continued after Mr. Kohl's election as chancellor, with Mr. Schäuble rising to interior minister. Mr. Schäuble's greatest strength in the contest to succeed Mr. Kohl may be his ability to work with opposition parties. He has good relations with members of parliament from all major parties, and consults them regularly when planning legislative strategy. Several Christian Democrats in parliament de-

clined to be interviewed about Mr. Schäuble. But speaking off the record, they agreed that he was highly intelligent and also capable of coldness, arrogance and cynicism. A government official who has worked with him for years said: "Because of his health, he knows that if he wants to be chancellor, he has to move relatively soon. But the people who would have to make him chancellor are not ready to give up on Kohl right now. That is his problem."

If Mr. Schäuble has another problem, it is the rise of a second ambitious Christian Democrat, Volker Rühe, the new minister of defense. Each man celebrated his 50th birthday last month, and rumor-mongers in Bonn are divided about which of the two would become chancellor if Mr. Kohl's government were to fall and be replaced by a "grand coalition" between the Christian Democrats and the opposition Social Democrats.

At his office beside the Rhine, casually dressed in a sweater and open-necked shirt, Mr. Schäuble discussed a variety of political issues. A convinced Europeanist, he is troubled by recent setbacks on the path toward European unity.

"It's worrisome, especially when you see how powerless Europe has been to stop the war in Yugoslavia," he said. "If unity doesn't work out, it will be a truly historic mistake. We have to make it clearer to people that close European cooperation is not going to mean the loss of national cultures or identities."

Mr. Schäuble scoffed at fears that a strong European Community would be a platform for the expansion of German power.

"The opposite is true," he asserted. "Anyone who fears Germany should be strongly in favor of European integration."

Like many German politicians, Mr. Schäuble is alarmed by the wave of anti-foreigner violence that has spread through Germany. He predicted, however, that the violence would be brought under control.

"Changes in the law are necessary because there are organized groups of people in countries like Romania who are bringing thousands of illegal immigrants over our borders with the promise that they can live here at government expense," he said. "Once those people start showing up back at home, a week after they leave, they won't keep coming in such numbers."

"Our police also have a lot to learn. In the past, we taught them to be gentle with protesters, but that was in the days when protesters were mostly kids demonstrating against nuclear power. This is something very different. People involved in these attacks belong behind bars."

The recipients are Dr. Edwin G. Krebs, 74, and Edmond H. Fischer, 72. Both are emeritus professors at the University of Washington in Seattle, where they worked as a team in which both still lead active research groups.

They will share an award worth \$1.2 million.

Mr. Fischer and Dr. Krebs made their first big discovery when trying to understand how muscle cells get a sudden burst of energy when the body undergoes an adrenaline rush, typically as the result of a sudden frightening stress. The result is the familiar "fight or flight" reaction.

Experiments by others had shown that the hormone adrenaline somehow led to the breakdown of a starchlike substance, called glycogen, converting it into the energy-rich sugar, glucose. Earlier work had also shown that the breakdown was caused by a certain enzyme — or catalyst — but that, inexplicably, cells also contained a molecule similar to that enzyme but which could not break down glycogen.

Mr. Fischer and Dr. Krebs found that the two molecules were really the same enzyme in two different forms and that adrenaline started a chain of events that caused the inactive form to be converted into the active form. This was the first discovery that proteins — the workhorse molecules of all metabolism — could be regulated

by having their structure modified in a reversible way. They found that if a phosphate molecule were attached to the inactive form, the enzyme suddenly became active. And they showed that if the phosphate were removed by yet another enzyme, the first enzyme lapsed into inactivity.

The processes of adding phosphates is called phosphorylation, and the enzymes that do it are known as protein kinases.

Since that early work, many other scientists took up the search for other protein kinases and phosphatases — each having the ability to act only on specific molecules — and have discovered scores of additional events within cells that are governed by similar mechanisms.

"We stumbled on it," Mr. Fischer said. "We had no idea how widespread this reaction would be. Then over the years many, many people working in this area have developed the field and now we know that it's involved in just about every reaction inside the cell."

Scientists now understand the general principle that makes phosphorylation work: Enzymes are protein molecules whose abilities to act on other proteins — typically breaking one into two pieces or joining two molecules into one — depends on having an elaborate shape that fits its target's shape like a hand in a glove.

Only when the fit is right does the enzyme work. The shape of an enzyme can be changed by attaching a phosphate to it. Biochemists have discovered that some enzymes are forced into the active shape by adding phosphates while others are made active by removal of phosphates.

Subsequent research has shown that these processes can be far more subtle than a simple on-off switch. There are, for example, kinases that phosphorylate other kinases, which phosphorylate others, and so on, in a biochemical cascade. With phosphatases trying to reverse the work of the kinases, the balance of power among rival cascades of enzymes can result in regulation that works more like a dimmer switch, regulating life's many delicate processes by degrees.



Some seek the finer things in life. Others simply ask the butler.

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Serbs Claim Capture of Key Bosnia Supply Line

The Associated Press
SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — Serbian fighters claimed Monday they had wrested control from Bosnia troops of a vital supply line across northern Bosnia, which for a week had been the focus of fierce battles. The route connects a large region in western Bosnia held by Serbs with Serbian-held areas in eastern Bosnia and with Serbia. It provides the western region with virtually all its food and fuel. The local Serbian military command was quoted by the Bosnian Serb press agency, SRNA, as saying that the northern land corridor had been reopened and that traffic was again flowing normally. Thousands of trucks, fuel tankers and cars were reported to have been backed up for three days along the route. Bosnia government forces cut the corridor Friday at its narrowest point, near Brcko in northeastern Bosnia. Several days earlier, the Bosnians had been defeated at Bosanski Brod to the west. The capture of Bosanski Brod by Serbian forces on Tuesday and the retreat of city defenders across the Sava River into Croatia removed a grave threat to the corridor. In Sarajevo, the besieged Bosnian capital to the south, government military officials boycotted the first meeting in months with their foes to discuss ending the siege. The Bosnians were protesting the refusal of Serbian forces surrounding Sarajevo to let crews restore water and electricity service, which have been cut off for three weeks. But Major-General Philippe Morillon, acting commander of the United Nations forces in Bosnia, said after meeting with Bosnia's Serbian and Croatian representatives that he expected both water and power to be available throughout Sarajevo by late Monday. He said a new meeting of Serbs, Croats and Muslims had been rescheduled for Tuesday. Croatian radio quoted Bosnian officials as saying that Serbian air raids, which violate a UN ban on military flights, also were a factor in the decision to boycott the talks Monday. Serbian rebels have denied the raids. In Paris, the French Air Force announced that one of its radar surveillance aircraft had taken off for Bosnia for a seven-hour flight over the republic. Air force officials said the French mission was part of efforts by the Western European Union, Western Europe's fledgling military arm, to observe flights over Bosnia. It was the first such flight since the UN Security Council declared an exclusion zone Friday, a French official said. But he suggested that the mission was not directly related to that resolution, saying that the French and others had monitored Bosnia air space numerous times in recent months.

34-Hour Flight Around Globe? It's Under Way

The Associated Press
LISBON — An Air France supersonic jet was reported to be on schedule Monday in its attempt to circumnavigate the globe in record time to commemorate the 500th anniversary of Christopher Columbus's landfall in the Americas. The Concorde, which left Lisbon at 8 A.M. Monday, touched down in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, and Acapulco, Mexico, and was scheduled to stop in Honolulu, Guam, Bangkok and Bahrain before returning to the Portuguese capital at 5:55 P.M. Tuesday, the airline said. Fifty passengers paid \$23,800 apiece to travel on Flight AF 1492, scheduled to take 33 hours, 55 minutes, to circle the globe. The aircraft will be airborne for 24 hours and 55 minutes, of which 24 hours and 10 minutes will be supersonic, according to an Air France statement. The Concorde will cover 40,402 kilometers (25,065 miles). The current round-the-world record for a commercial flight is 36 hours, 8 minutes.

U.S. Launches A TV Satellite For Germany

Reuters
CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — An American Delta-2 rocket blasted off Monday from Cape Canaveral with a German communications satellite that will serve Eastern Europe. The \$150 million satellite completes a network of three owned and operated by Deutsche Telekom of Bonn, the world's third largest provider of telecommunications services. The \$50 million launching was a coup for St. Louis-based McDonnell Douglas, which offered to do the job for less than the European rocket-maker ArianeSpace. Ariane rockets launched the first two satellites of the network in 1989 and 1990. Deutsche Telekom saved 25 percent, or about \$16 million, by choosing McDonnell Douglas, according to Gerald Tenser, a member of the company's management board. The satellite, nicknamed Kopernikus-3, will serve as a spare for the two launched earlier. It can provide 13 channels of television broadcast and 6,000 simultaneous telephone calls.

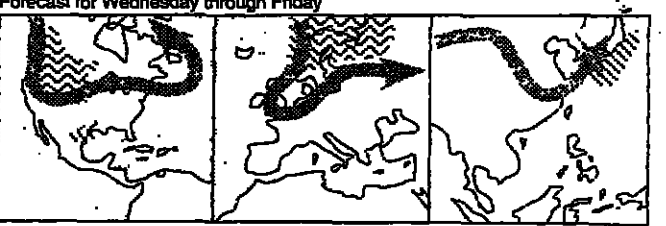
China Expels Correspondent

The Associated Press
PARIS — The French newspaper Liberation said Monday that China had expelled its correspondent, Philippe Grangeranger. The reporter, whose pen name is Romain Franklin, said he was detained after meeting former democracy activists in Shanghai.

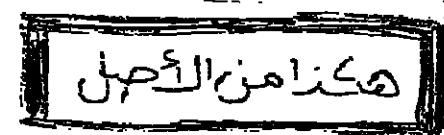
TRAVEL UPDATE

A general strike in Italy on Tuesday could disrupt travel nationwide. Workers for the state-run railroad will strike from 9 A.M. until 1 P.M., and air traffic controllers will strike from 1:30 P.M. until 5:30 P.M. The general strike also will close shops, factories and disrupt bus traffic in cities for four hours. Strikes and demonstrations have hit much Italy since the 1993 budget was proposed. The death toll on Japan's roads has risen at a record pace this year, partly because of a growing reluctance to use seat belts, the police said Monday. At least 8,601 people died in traffic accidents up to Sunday, an increase of 353 over the same period in 1991. Fatalities were likely to top 10,000 for the fourth consecutive year. The figures showed 76.4 percent of those killed were not wearing seat belts. Six centimeters of snow caught Stockholm unprepared on Monday, sending cars spinning into ditches and snarling traffic. Not since 1925 has the Swedish capital had snow this early. (Reuters)

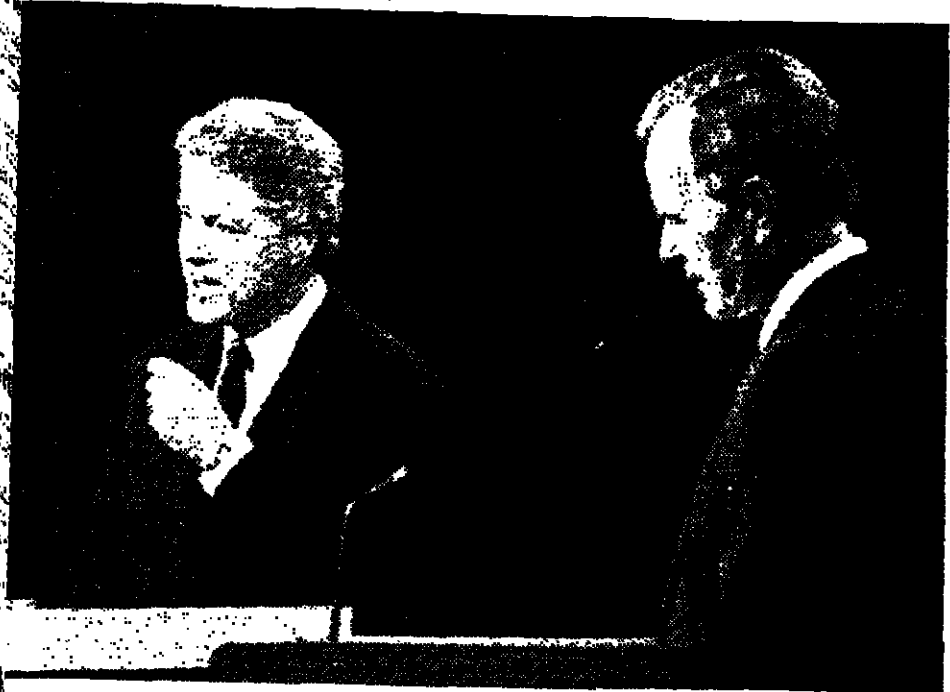
The Weather



Region	City	Today	Tomorrow		
North America		High	Low	High	Low
Europe	London	12/15	8/10	13/18	9/12
	Paris	11/16	7/11	12/17	8/13
	Rome	14/20	9/14	15/21	10/15
	Moscow	4/9	-1/4	5/10	0/5
	Beijing	10/15	4/0	11/16	5/1
	Delhi	28/35	24/28	29/36	25/29
	Manila	28/35	24/28	29/36	25/29
	New Delhi	27/34	23/27	28/35	24/27
	Seoul	17/22	11/16	18/23	12/17
	Stockholm	26/79	13/59	27/80	14/60
Asia		High	Low	High	Low
Africa	Algiers	21/70	11/51	22/71	12/52
	Cape Town	23/73	13/54	24/74	14/55
	Johannesburg	24/74	14/55	25/75	15/56
	Nairobi	25/75	15/56	26/76	16/57
	Accra	26/76	16/57	27/77	17/58
	Dakar	27/77	17/58	28/78	18/59
	Abidjan	28/78	18/59	29/79	19/60
	Lagos	29/79	19/60	30/80	20/61
	Accra	30/80	20/61	31/81	21/62
	Accra	31/81	21/62	32/82	22/63
Latin America		High	Low	High	Low
Middle East	Bahia	19/86	10/67	20/87	11/68
	Managua	20/87	11/68	21/88	12/69
	San Jose	21/88	12/69	22/89	13/70
	San Salvador	22/89	13/70	23/90	14/71
	San Pedro	23/90	14/71	24/91	15/72
	San Francisco	24/91	15/72	25/92	16/73
	San Juan	25/92	16/73	26/93	17/74
	San Pedro	26/93	17/74	27/94	18/75
	San Salvador	27/94	18/75	28/95	19/76
	San Jose	28/95	19/76	29/96	20/77
Oceania		High	Low	High	Low
Australia	Adelaide	18/24	7/18	19/25	8/19
	Brisbane	21/27	10/21	22/28	11/22
	Canberra	19/25	8/22	20/26	9/23
	Darwin	24/30	15/29	25/31	16/30
	Gold Coast	22/28	11/22	23/29	12/23
	Perth	17/23	6/19	18/24	7/20
	Sydney	20/26	9/23	21/27	10/24
	Townsville	23/29	12/26	24/30	13/27
	Wollongong	19/25	8/22	20/26	9/23
	Yarragula	18/24	7/18	19/25	8/19



CAMPAIGN '92 / AFTER THE DEBATE



Mr. Clinton responding in St. Louis to Mr. Bush's challenge to his patriotism.

Bush Wants Baker as 'Czar' for Economy

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

WASHINGTON — President George Bush, reversing a statement he made a week ago, says now that he will ask the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, to take charge of domestic policy rather than return to his post as secretary of state.

After the debate, Mr. Baker said in a television interview that the president had not "defined what it was specifically" what his responsibilities would be. But in an unusual move for a chief of staff, Mr. Baker — who has kept a low public profile since moving to the White House in August — said he would give a speech of his own later this week defining what his role would be if Mr. Bush were re-elected.

The Republican National Committee chairman, Richard N. Boni, said later that Mr. Baker could take charge of economic issues during a transition to a second term and then return to the State Department.

[A senior administration official traveling with Mr. Bush on Monday told The Associated Press that after the election "there will be a new economic team." He said those ousted would be Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady, the budget director, Richard G. Darman, and the top White House economist, Michael J. Boskin.

[Aides had said in advance that Mr. Bush might have a dramatic announcement during the debate, but the only new nugget was the announcement about Mr. Baker. White House aides have been saying for weeks that in a second term Mr. Bush would replace Mr. Brady, Mr. Darman and Mr. Boskin.]

Mr. Baker announced Mr. Baker's change in assignments during Sunday night's presidential debate as part of an effort to convince voters that he could achieve as much at home as he claimed to have achieved abroad.

Mr. Bush said during the debate with the Democratic candidate, Governor Bill Clinton, and the independent Ross Perot: "What I'm going to do is say to Jim Baker when this campaign is over: 'All right, let's sit down now, you do in domestic affairs what you've done in foreign affairs. Be kind of the economic coordinator of all the domestic side of the House, and that includes all the economic side, all the training side, and bring this program together.'"

A week earlier, Mr. Bush said he wanted Mr. Baker to return to the State Department after the election.

"I would think he'd want to go back there," Mr. Bush said then, "and I'd want him there."

An interviewer then asked: "So if he wants to go back, you'd like him to go back to State?" Mr. Bush had replied: "Absolutely."

The president offered no immediate explanation for his reversal, but the idea of Mr. Baker as a "domestic czar" for the second term has been floated as a possibility since August, when he left the State Department, apparently with great reluctance.

Mr. Baker's willingness to accept the new assignment appeared to be another indication of how much he and other Bush advisers believe the president must do to shake up a contest that has been going Mr. Clinton's way all fall.

Mr. Baker's willingness to accept the new assignment appeared to be another indication of how much he and other Bush advisers believe the president must do to shake up a contest that has been going Mr. Clinton's way all fall.

Who Won the Contest for Most Laughs?

By Maureen Dowd

New York Times Service

CLAYTON, Missouri — When great things are at stake, small things count.

The three presidential candidates may have discussed serious matters on stage at Washington University, but off stage, the level of discourse was deeply, awesomely petty.

Up until shortly before the candidates walked out to their lecterns, President George Bush's hawks were still arguing about how he and his rivals should be introduced.

Since there were three debaters and two doors, the organizers wanted the candidates to be pre-positioned on stage before the event began. But the Bush camp wanted the president to be announced and to walk in from the wings while the cameras were rolling and after his two challengers were in place.

Finally, a coin was flipped. Governor Bill Clinton, who was more worried about a hoarse voice than a grand entrance, won. The debate began with the three candidates already in place.

Perhaps it was simply that, in subliminal terms, the debate was clearly a case of two against one (or maybe it was the fact that he chose to eat a plate of chili macaroni for lunch on Air Force One), but all night Mr. Bush seemed at least a little defensive, and Mr. Clinton and Ross Perot at least a bit cocky.

Time after time, the rounds went like this: Mr. Perot, all attitude and aphorisms, would snap off 60 seconds of near-perfect sound bites. Mr. Clinton, who is always at his best at night, would whip off a couple of hundred words of change-and-promise speech chunks.

When it came to Mr. Bush's turn, he would almost invariably begin on the defensive, with a word like "Well," or "Now," and continuing in that vein. The phrases that occurred most regularly in his answers were ones that sought to persuade that, under Mr. Bush, things had not really been so bad as all that: "We're doing a little better," "We're making some progress there," and "We're still in the fight."

The ending of the night underscored this feeling. At the formal conclusion of the debate, all three men stayed on stage to shake hands with each other and with the panel of reporters.

But then, Mr. Bush left the stage to go meet and greet his family members and friends in the right front rows of the audience. As he was doing that, the Clinton and Perot families swarmed onstage in a friendly embrace that resembled a cocktail party, with Mr. Perot hugging the governor's daughter, Chelsea, (who was on crutches, because of a dancing injury) and Hillary Clinton chatting happily with Margot Perot.

Judging by the applause and laughs in the hall, Mr. Perot was the clear winner for sheer entertainment value.

The audience loved his Washington bashing. They laughed when he said that, if he battled the behemoth of the bureaucracy, first off, "everyone in Washington would faint because they have never seen anything happen in that town."

And he trashed the "alligator-shoe crowd" of lobbyists and influence peddlers, promising that if he took over they "would wind up in the Smithsonian."

"I don't have any experience in running up a \$4 trillion debt," he noted when the president bragged about his experience.

By the time this kinder, funnier Mr. Perot was through, the applause measured 14 times for the Texas billionaire, 10 times for Mr. Clinton and 9 for Mr. Bush.

Mr. Perot also earned eight solid laughs and several chuckles, while Mr. Clinton got one chuckle and Mr. Bush got none.

Mr. Perot's evident popularity made him the evening's bantam rooster, the candidate no one dared to offend. Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton nodded at his arguments, smiled at his country humbles, laughed at his gibes and never challenged him on a single point.

The Republican and Democratic spinners afterward took the novel step of actually praising the Texan.

After the debate, Mr. Perot declined to take part in the spinning, but he emphasized that he had not prepared formally. He said he had spent the weekend riding horses, playing with his grandchildren and getting a haircut. He had sought debate advice from two barbers, he said, Bob and Chuck, both American Indians.

It was rehearsed by two full-blooded American Indians, Mr. Perot said, "and let me tell you, when you're in the chair with those guys, you're real nice to them."

It was one more example of the Clinton campaign's policy of quick response that they began their post-debate spin 10 minutes before the debate ended.

Reporters were still listening to Mr. Bush's last answer and the closing statements when a swarm of Clinton aides and Democratic officials descended on the gymnasium where reporters were working.

For several minutes, no Bush aides were in sight.

Paul Begala, a Clinton strategist began the spin by saying, "It was over 12 minutes after it began." An hour later, Stan Greenberg, a Clinton poll-taker noted, "The ultimate spin tonight was that there was no spin necessary."

Barbara Bush, right, greeting Hillary Clinton and her daughter, Chelsea, in the debate hall.



Barbara Bush, right, greeting Hillary Clinton and her daughter, Chelsea, in the debate hall.

Touché: Clinton Cites Elder Bush

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — "When Joe McCarthy went around this country attacking people's patriotism, he was wrong," Governor Bill Clinton said to President George Bush during the presidential debate.

"And a senator from Connecticut stood up to him named Prescott Bush. Your father was right to stand up to Joe McCarthy. You were wrong to attack my patriotism."

Mr. Bush has assailed Mr. Clinton's anti-war activities and his trip to Moscow when he was a student in England in 1969.

On Sunday night he repeated his criticism of Mr. Clinton's participation in "demonstrations against your own country in foreign soil," and he took exception to comparisons between his attacks and the campaign of Senator Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin in the 1950s against what he described as Communists in the U.S. government.

In 1954, Prescott S. Bush was a freshman senator from Connecticut, and he led a drive to rework Senate procedures to prevent any repetition of hearings in which a senator like Mr. McCarthy could freely accuse witnesses of being unpatriotic.

Later that year Senator Bush also voted to censure Mr. McCarthy, disagreeing with about half of the Senate's Republicans.

Whether Mr. Perot, an independent candidate, will capitalize on his apparent success in the debate is an open question. He remains largely out of the public eye, has no formal campaign schedule and appears to be relying on his paid television advertising and the debate.

"I don't pay any attention to polls," Mr. Perot said after the debate Sunday. "I'm just trying to talk real stuff."

In three of four post-debate surveys by news organizations, Mr. Perot was judged the "winner." The surveys were taken by the CBS, ABC and CNN television networks and by Newsweek magazine. Averaging the results for each candidate, Mr. Perot was deemed the "winner" by 37 percent of respondents, Mr. Clinton by 30 percent and Mr. Bush by 18 percent.

But in the two surveys that measured how respondents would actually vote, Mr. Perot showed only modest gains and remained a distant third. The post-debate poll by ABC showed Mr. Clinton leading the race with 47 percent, followed by Mr. Bush with 35 percent and Mr. Perot with 12 percent. The margin of error was plus or minus four percentage points.

CBS gave Mr. Clinton 46 percent, Mr. Bush 31 percent and Mr. Perot 14 percent. The error margin was five percentage points.

Bush and Clinton aides acknowledged Mr. Perot's debate success. But Mr. Clinton's advisers expressed delight that Mr. Perot underscored the Democrat's call for "change."

CNN found that 40 percent of its respondents thought Mr. Clinton had the best proposals for change, followed by Mr. Perot with 38 percent. Only 14 percent thought Mr. Bush had the best "change" plans.

"We think Mr. Perot puts a very big exclamation point behind 'change,'" Mickey Kantor, Mr. Clinton's campaign chairman, said Monday.

Mr. Perot's homespun lines hit home, according to focus groups, which provide more in-depth opinions from undecided voters.

On the question of experience, Mr. Perot said: "Well, they've got a point. I don't have any experience running up a \$4 trillion debt."

On the economy: "If people don't have the stomach to fix these problems, I think it's a good time to face it, November. If they do, then they will have heard the harsh reality of what we have to do. I'm not playing Lawrence Welk music here tonight."

On government inertia: "There are great plans lying all over Washington nobody ever executes. It's like having a blueprint for a house you never built. You don't have anywhere to sleep."

On racial divisions: "Let me just say to all of America: If you hate people, I don't want your vote."

On change in Washington: "All these fellows with thousand-dollar suits and alligator shoes running up and down the halls of Congress that make policy now — the lobbyists, the PAC guys, the foreign lobbyists, and what have you — they'll be over at the Smithsonian, because we're going to get rid of them."

ELECTION NOTES

Black Woman's Senate Race Falters

CHICAGO — Carol Moseley Braun's smooth sail into a place in American political history has run into an unexpected squall. For the past six months, she has cruised toward a seat in the Senate, where she would be the first black woman elected to that body. Less than a month from Election Day, the Democrat, who is the Cook County recorder of deeds, remains a strong favorite to defeat the Republican Richard Williamson, a former Reagan administration official.

But cracks are beginning to show in the Braun mystique, and analysts in both parties no longer think it impossible that Mr. Williamson could pull off an upset.

The immediate cause of the storm clouds was the disclosure by WMAQ-TV here last week of how Mrs. Braun handled a \$28,750 royalty payment to her mother, Edna Moseley, 71, a nursing home resident whose care is being paid for by Medicaid. The money, from the sale of timber on land partially owned by Mrs. Moseley, was deposited in Mrs. Braun's money-market account, and some of it was disbursed to her sister and brother. But no taxes were paid on it, nor was it reported to Illinois Medicaid officials as required by law to determine whether any of it should be used to offset nursing home expenses.

Mrs. Braun's explanations have been contradictory and have not satisfied her critics or even some of her friends. A poll showed her dropping 8 percentage points from the last poll, although she still held a comfortable 46 percent to 29 percent advantage. (WFP)

Short, Happy Political Life of Lena Guerrero

SAN ANTONIO, Texas — Lena Guerrero started in politics young and put the dusty poetry of South Texas behind her quickly. After she addressed the Democratic National Convention in July her backers said this young, talented Hispanic woman could go to the top — governor, senator, even president.

Nobody is making those predictions anymore. On Sept. 24, after nearly two weeks of disclosures and admissions, Ms. Guerrero, 34, resigned her post as chairman of the Texas Railroad Commission and apologized for falsifying her resume by claiming a college degree she never earned.

Although Ms. Guerrero continues to seek a full term on the railroad commission, the episode has clearly wounded her career. She is now the subject of more jokes than adulation. (NYT)

Quotes-Unquote

Robert Teeter, George Bush's campaign chairman: "What we've got to do in the next debates is really get a focus on the economic plan. We've got to sharpen that up. A lot of voters feel he did not pay it a lot of attention." (AP)

Away From the Hustings

International Business Machines Corp said it had reduced the use of two chemicals used to make semiconductor chips that are suspected of causing miscarriages among women workers. IBM said the use of diethylene glycol dimethyl ether and ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate was cut 40 percent between 1989 and 1991. The chemicals have not been incorporated in any new chipmaking processes, an IBM spokesman said. According to a study by Johns Hopkins University, 10 of 30 women who worked with the chemicals at two IBM plants and then became pregnant miscarried.

A USAir 737 jet bound for Charlotte, North Carolina, was forced to abort its takeoff Monday at Pittsburgh International Airport when the pilot of the plane waiting in line behind the craft spotted fire in an engine.

At least 530 demonstrators at a nuclear testing site have been arrested in Mercury, Nevada, and charged with trespassing on government property. The anti-Columbus protest at the Western Shoshone Reservation drew some 2,000 protesters from 12 countries, including participants of the European Peace Pilgrimage.

An intense track fire sped thick, choking smoke into a New York subway station and two subway trains in Brooklyn. At least 43 people were injured, most of them overcome by smoke, as 150 panicked passengers scrambled in virtual darkness to escape.

A pig's liver was transplanted into a comatose woman in an experimental procedure to save her life, a hospital in Los Angeles said in announcing what it called the first surgery of its kind. (Reuters, UPI, NYT, AP)

Quayle Says He's Ready For Debate

By Karen De Witt

New York Times Service

ARCHBOLD, Ohio — Vice President Dan Quayle moves around a lot these days. In California in the past week, he roared up and down the highways shaking hands with aeronautics workers in Los Angeles and farmers in Fresno. Here in Ohio, in this small town an hour from Toledo, he met visitors to a German-American festival.

But despite it all, with hours remaining before the vice presidential debate this week, he said he still gets scant respect from the press.

"I think it's totally unfair," he said, "but I handle it by keeping cool and just going about my job."

Perhaps the debate in Atlanta Tuesday at 7 P.M. (2300 GMT) is one reason Mr. Quayle seemed preoccupied during his week of campaigning. The focus of national attention will again be on his performance as he confronts Senator Al Gore, the Democratic nominee, and Admiral James B. Stockdale, the running mate of the independent candidate, Ross Perot.

Mr. Quayle said he was ready. He said he would avoid becoming too bogged down in facts as he prepared, focusing instead on Bill Clinton.

Although Mr. Quayle admitted that Senator Gore was a formidable debate opponent, he said that he had grown in the office of vice president and that he was not given credit for that.

Kuwait's Army Picks U.S. Tank

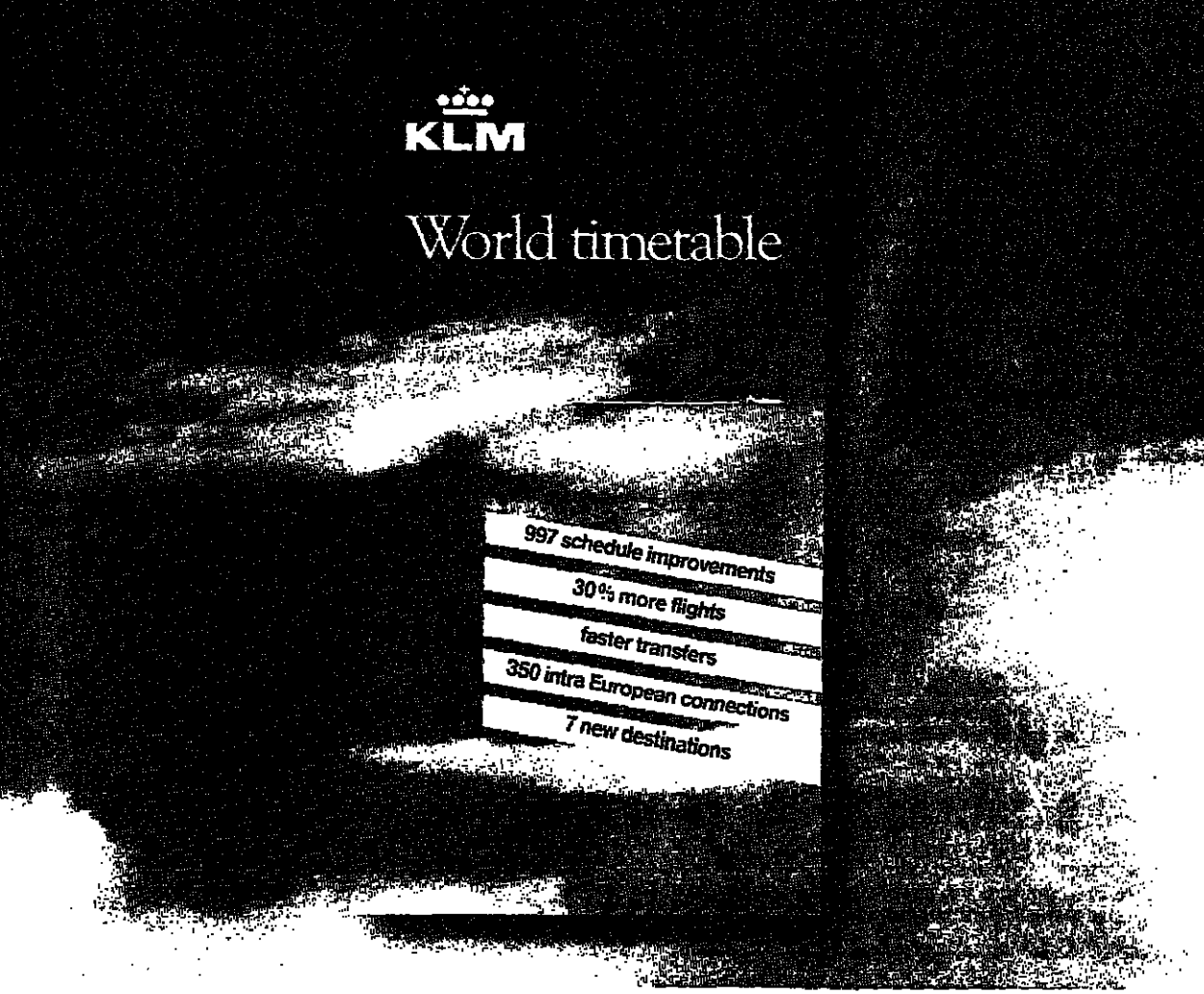
Reuters

KUWAIT — A Defense Ministry spokesman confirmed Monday that Kuwait had chosen the U.S. Abrams M1-A2 as the main battle tank for its army.

He said the Abrams, which out-gunned Iraq's arsenal of Soviet-designed tanks during the Gulf War in 1991, had shown the best performance in desert combat conditions. The M1-A2 tank, which is made by General Dynamics Corp., was in competition for the order with the Challenger.

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INTERNATIONAL **Herald Tribune**

A Superficial Format

With his very first question, Jim Lehrer, the moderator of Sunday night's initial presidential debate, tried to draw out the ways in which the three candidates differ. But, good intentions notwithstanding, after 90 minutes it was hard to tell.

Ankara and the Kurds

Western awareness of the Kurdish people's troubles since the Gulf War has mostly focused on the 4 million who live in Iraq — about one-tenth of the linguistically and ethnically distinct group whose members are scattered among Iraq, Iran, Syria and Turkey.

Columbus Then and Now

Michelangelo was a teenager when Columbus sailed west. Leonardo da Vinci was 40. It was a long time ago. A different time. And that is a point to remember 500 years after the great explorer's first landing in the Americas.

Other Comment

'Bad Dreams' About Korea

In the last two years 7,000 of the 44,400 Americans in South Korea have been withdrawn. About 6,600 more were to return home by the end of 1995. Now those plans have been suspended, reluctant recognition of the dangers still facing a key ally.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE
KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
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JOHN VINOCUR, Executive Editor

The Debate, Round One: Bush Loses by Failing to Win

OPINION

WASHINGTON — "You have attacked my patriotism," countered Bill Clinton, in the most dramatic moment of the first presidential debate of 1992.

The X Factor Could Still Steal the Show From Clinton

WASHINGTON — That super-salesman Ross Perot got his foot in the door in the presidential debate Sunday. Now we will see whether he can complete the sale to voters weary of President George Bush and skeptical of Bill Clinton.



By TURNER for the Irish Times (Oxford, C&W Syndicate)

governor by double digits in most polls, it would appear that the president is more vulnerable to a late Perot surge than is Mr. Clinton. But when the vagaries of Electoral College winner-take-all projections are considered, a Perot spurt would make what now appears to be a near-certain Clinton victory less sure.

India: Two Things Rao Can't Do at the Same Time

NEW DELHI — For over a year, India's government has been pressed to make bold changes on two fronts. Western powers, especially the United States, have urged it to forsake production and possible use of nuclear weapons by signing the nonproliferation treaty.

Juggling With the Himalayan Balkans

HONOLULU — In recognizing Nepal as one of India's 18 official languages, Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao has taken a calculated gamble on India's future viability. The concept of large multinational states has taken a severe and bloody beating in the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

level of the Bush-Baker campaign, and it upsets conservatives; had Mr. Clinton made such a remark, it would have been much decided. The president had a bit of news to break: He announced with pride that James Baker would "be the kind of the economic coordinator of all the domestic side, and that includes all the economic side, all the training side, and bring the program together" in his next term.

Clinton is the obvious candidate of change. But Perot alters the equation.

this a genuine three-way race. That impulsive decision weighs against him with voters, as it should. But just as most of the pundits underestimated Mr. Perot's potential impact on the first debate, I suspect they are now underestimating the potential of Mr. Perot's supporters to spread the gospel of his call for "fair, shared sacrifice."

Effective Perot Was Altogether a Plus

NEW YORK — The bottom line of the first presidential debate, as viewed from this corner, is that it is unlikely to have any substantial effect on the course of the campaign. Nobody scored a knockout. Bill Clinton dealt powerfully with George Bush's main tactic in these closing weeks: to attack Mr. Clinton's patriotism.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Kaiser's Easy Prey
VIENNA — This morning (Oct. 12) at six o'clock the German Emperor went for a few hours' deer-stalking in the Imperial Thiergarten. These reserves are surrounded by a high wall, which renders it impossible for the game to escape. The Emperor Franz Joseph himself never shoots there, but occasionally the late Crown Prince used to go deer-stalking for a battue of wild boar. Tomorrow His Majesty will have rather more exciting sport among the deer in the woodlands that border the Danube.

كنا من الأصل

AIRLINES: Lufthansa and Air France Batten Hatches of Partnership

(Continued from page 1)
 Lufthansa has said that it planned to divert most of its resources to its core airline business.
 In the global airline arena, the stakes are high. Some aviation experts reckon that fewer than two dozen airlines will remain the critical mass to survive as global carriers in the year 2000, and both Lufthansa and Air France aspire to membership in the select group of emerging megacarriers.
 In terms of international passengers carried, Lufthansa and Air France were the world's second- and fourth-largest airlines in 1991, according to data from the International Air Transport Association. British Airways was the largest and American Airlines third-largest.
 Despite their high standing in international competition, the German and French giants risk slipping in the rankings if they fail to match American carriers' terms on increasingly competitive North Atlantic routes.
 "Each man for himself becomes the rule when market forces spin out of control," the president of Air France, Bernard Anzani, told a recent IATA symposium, referring to cutthroat North Atlantic competition that has slashed profits.
 "We are now witnessing the headlong rush of

the fare war," he added. "In an attempt to fill seats they can't sell, the most feverish, or voracious carriers are practically giving them away, pushing prices throughout the entire sector into a downward spiral."
 What is a bargain for passengers often is a headache for airlines. Lufthansa claims that some U.S. air carriers charge prices that are even below their own fuel costs on North Atlantic flights.
 Most recently, cargo rates over the North Atlantic have been slashed by up to half and no longer correspond even vaguely to costs, Mr. Anzani said. Air France is particularly critical of the fact that two of its direct U.S. competitors are in bankruptcy proceedings, meaning their only concern is to generate cash.
 Lufthansa, according to a company official, faces a choice "between the plague and cholera."
 "If we match the prices," the official said, "we fill our planes but fly with a loss. If we don't match the prices, we lose passengers and fly with a loss."
 Both airlines' complaints center on postwar bilateral pacts that limit the number of North American destinations they are allowed to serve while giving their competitors wide rights

in Europe. Five — soon to be six — U.S. carriers are in direct competition with Air France, and eight compete with Lufthansa. Britain, by contrast, allows only two U.S. carriers to fly to London.
 Paris recently responded to state-owned Air France's complaints and renounced a long-standing aviation pact with the United States that critics said unfairly discriminated against the French carrier. Bonn is weighing a similar move long urged by Lufthansa, which is 51 percent state-owned.
 To be sure, not all of the two airlines' woes are imported, or even unique. The industry as a whole lost \$2.7 billion in 1990, \$4 billion last year, and is expected to lose another \$2 billion this year, largely because of overly optimistic expansion.
 But the German and French airlines suffer the particular burden of some of the world's highest costs. Lufthansa said its personnel costs total 32.4 percent of revenues, compared with 33.1 percent at Air France and 24.7 percent at British Airways, which was recently privatized and turns a profit.
 German fees for air traffic control services and airport security, included in the ticket price, also are the world's highest.

NUMB: Sarajevo Despair

(Continued from page 1)
 forced the shutdown of the diesel generators. Doctors and nurses moved about with candles. Supper consisted of a cup of watery chocolate or lemonade and a slice of bread.
 Back on Dvanska Street, the mourning for the children had begun to the tattoo of continuing mortar fire. But explosions loud enough to make others jump seemed inaudible to Mrs. Kapetanovic, 38, who sat in the darkness, waiting as she clutched a pile of her dead daughter's clothes.
 "Oh, my Samira," she cried. "She was running to help. Oh God, why are we punished so?"
 Holding fast to her mother was the dead girl's sister, Samira, 11. She had been outside playing when the first mortar fell, sending Samira, a quiet, studious girl who had hoped to be a nurse, running into the street. Samira was uninjured.
 Amid her weeping, she offered her own eulogy.
 "She wanted to save me, but now she's dead," Samira said. "I wish it could have been me."

CHINA: Jiang Steps Up Pace of Economic Change

(Continued from page 1)
 tion to be a "specially invited delegate" to the congress, but he did not appear. He may still take part in later sessions during the six-day meeting.
 His daughter, Deng Nan, a delegate to the party congress, dismissed suggestions about his poor health. The daughter, deputy minister of China's Commission on Science and Technology, told the official Xinhua press agency: "My father is hale and hearty."
 Although he was not there, Deng Xiaoping's philosophy was clearly the centerpiece of the speech. The speech, while it revealed no surprises, nevertheless will set the tone

for the congress. Because it becomes a formal party document, it will have added weight as an important policy guideline for the next five years.
 China needs to concentrate on accelerating change, and "not get bogged down in an abstract debate over what is socialist and what is capitalist," Mr. Jiang said.
 "If we fail to develop our economy rapidly, it will be very difficult for us to consolidate the socialist system and maintain long-term social stability," he acknowledged.
 Mr. Jiang said the party would recommend that the growth rate be revised upward to 8 or 9 percent during the 1991-1995 five-year plan from the 6 percent proposed by

QUAKE: Death Toll Rises After Panic in Cairo Streets

(Continued from page 1)
 was preceded by a loud roar. A 14-story apartment building in suburban Heliopolis collapsed into a heap of crushed concrete and twisted steel. An ambulance worker said five people had been pulled alive from the rubble by nightfall.
 An Associated Press reporter said thousands of people had crowded around the site as four bulldozers cleared debris under searchlights.
 Authorities in Cairo declared a state of emergency, and the Middle East News Agency said President

Hosni Mubarak was interrupting an official visit to China to return Tuesday.
 Disabled telephone service made gathering information difficult. Hospitals, most official agencies and emergency services could not be contacted.
 A quake measuring 4.1 on the Richter scale shook Cairo in May but caused no serious damage or injuries.
 In southern Egypt, Salahuddin Mubash, governor of Aswan, told Cairo radio that the tremor had not damaged the Aswan High Dam, which holds back 500-kilometer-long Lake Nasser, the world's largest artificial lake.
 A serious breach of the dam would send a huge wall of water — an estimated 110 billion gallons (415 billion liters) — roaring through the Nile River Valley where almost all Egypt's 55 million people live.
 On Nov. 14, 1981, a quake registering 5.6 was centered 65 kilometers to the south of the dam, and a series of aftershocks started Aswan's residents. (Reuters, AP)

LONDON: IRA Steps Up Bombings, Attacking a Covent Garden Pub

(Continued from page 1)
 half-mile radius. London's heavy traffic quickly became gridlocked.
 Authorities viewed the rash of bombings and threats as a psychological campaign, and urged Londoners not to give in.
 "Whatever you do, do not be deterred from going about your normal business," said Com-

mander George Churchill-Coleman, who heads the police anti-terrorist branch. "This is going to happen from time to time."
 Earlier this year, the IRA's strategy was to set off more powerful bombs, but less frequently. In February, a bomb at London's busiest train station injured 29 people. In April, massive blasts destroyed a building in London's finan-

cial district — killing three people and injuring scores of others — and damaged a highway overpass at a busy suburban interchange.
 Over the summer, the police conducted a series of raids and decommissioned a large amount of IRA explosives, dealing what the authorities called a telling blow against the group's London-based organization.

Pretoria and Ankara Set Tie

Agence France-Press
 PRETORIA — South Africa and Turkey have decided to establish full diplomatic ties. Foreign Minister R.F. Botha said Monday.

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ACROSS

1 "Flee, feline!"
 5 Culinarian
 9 Teases
 13 Took measured steps
 16 Exceptional
 18 — Cinders
 17 Originate
 18 Operatic highlight

19 Cut out sweets
 20 Gulf of Mexico food fish
 22 Assuage
 23 Very, in Metz
 24 Choose
 26 Scanty
 30 Enoch's grandfather
 31 Meat spread
 32 Strikebreaker
 35 Parson's house

39 Battery terminal
 41 Ripen
 42 White poplar
 43 Evil spirit
 44 Kind of jerk
 46 Diving bird
 47 Ecclesiastic mantle
 49 Score
 51 Scapegoat
 52 Lot
 53 Possum of comics
 56 TV comic Aaron Chwatt
 58 Town in NE Ala.
 59 Notion, in Nice
 64 Atellar need
 65 Descartes or Coty
 66 Bohea and congou
 67 — the Riveter
 68 Despot
 69 Rival of Dashiell
 70 "Castle" material

DOWN

1 Box
 2 Solitude
 3 Kind of test
 4 Hardy heroine
 5 — myrtle (showy shrub)
 6 "Angelic" instruments
 7 Lake or canal
 8 Dreaded
 9 Like stocks and bonds
 10 Type of artery or vein
 11 Consecrated
 12 Glut
 14 Scars on cars
 21 War god
 25 Tibetan priest
 26 W.W. I pursuit plane
 27 Sheet of stamps
 28 Minute quantity
 29 "The Hunt for —," Clancy novel
 30 Under the covers
 33 Instance
 34 In the past
 36 Inert lamp gas
 37 Vegas depository
 38 Counting word
 40 A son of Seth
 45 Aleutian island
 48 Source of sulfuric acid

50 Dilute
 51 Minute openings
 52 Capital of Guam
 53 Standard of perfection
 54 Copulent
 55 Role
 56 German river
 58 N.M. art center
 59 Greek mountain
 60 No, in Bonn
 61 Luge or purig

Solution to Puzzle of Oct. 12

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 QLIO ALINE TAMO
 VALLAROLID OLIN
 ELEPHANT GALORE
 HATS GENES
 OPHIR OAR INSET
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Seville Expo Ends, But Columbus Is Far From Cited

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

SEVILLE, Spain — Organized as the central event of Spain's celebration of the Columbus quinquennial, the World's Fair in Seville ended Monday much as it began six months ago — with barely a word of thanks to the man who made the entire \$2.2 billion extravaganza possible.

Poor Columbus! He was the excuse for what was proclaimed as the Year of Spain, a year that included the Barcelona Olympics as well as the World's Fair, Expo '92. But in the end he was an unwanted guest, an embarrassing reminder of a great adventure that turned rapidly into a bloody conquest.

So Monday, on the anniversary of his feat, he was largely ignored here. It was deemed safer to avoid the villain-versus-hero debate raging in the New World. Even the discovery became "the meeting of two peoples." Whatever his merits, Columbus should not be allowed to spoil the party.

Expo's real purpose, after all, was more topical — to demonstrate that Spain has turned its back on a different "dark past" — on the backwardness and isolation brought by General Franco's dictatorship during the middle years of this century — and is now a modern and prosperous European democracy.

And that was the theme chosen by Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez when he addressed a huge crowd, including King Juan Carlos I and Queen Sofia, during the first of two closing ceremonies at the vast Expo site on the Island of Cartuja in the Guadalquivir River beside Seville.

"The image of Spain is today more respected," he said. No less important, Mr. Gonzalez went on, the success of the World's Fair "has enabled us to prove to ourselves that we are capable of organizing an event like this as well as anyone else" because, he added, ever the improvisers, Spaniards have spent a long time "not believing in ourselves."

As a native son of Seville, Mr. Gonzalez had double reason to be proud. To prepare for Expo, \$10 billion was also spent on a high-speed railroad from Madrid, a new airport and eight bridges in Seville and highways throughout Andalusia, all aimed at integrating the long-neglected south into the rest of Spain.

Dedicated to "The Age of Discoveries," the show began on April 20 this year with 110 countries, 27 international organizations and a score of companies represented, 98 pavilions crowded with everything from Old Masters to tropical fruit-juice and thousands of artists contracted to bring music, dance and theater.

In the end, though, it was understood that Expo's success would be measured by attendance. And, by late July, past the half-way stage, its organizers were close to panic as press criticism began to mount. The worst of the summer heat was about to strangle Seville and the expected masses of tourists had not yet showed up.

But then, inexplicably, the rhythm suddenly changed. After receiving only 5.2 million visits in July, Expo recorded 8.1 million in August and 10.9 million in September. And if the smallest crowd comprised 110,000 people one early June day, all records were broken on Oct. 3 when 629,000 people crowded the fair.

The final count enabled officials to claim success. The number of different visitors — 16 million — fell short of the target of 18 million but, allowing for those who spent more than one day at Expo, the number of visits — 42 million — surpassed the hoped-for total of 36 million.

Of the visitors, two-thirds were Spaniards, but there were also 1 million French, 900,000 Portuguese, 300,000 Italians and, unexpectedly, 280,000 Americans. Then there were the dignitaries: 77 heads of state or government and 44 members of royal families turned up.

Among pavilions competing fiercely to draw crowds, those of Canada, Spain, Fujitsu, Monaco, Australia, the Vatican and one theme pavilion dedicated to navigation were the acknowledged winners. In these cases, though, the patience of crowds was sorely tested: the record wait was seven hours to see two movies in Canada's pavilion.

Ramos Now Says GIs Can Stay On

Policy Shift Is Expected to Provoke Foes Who Want All Americans Out

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service

MANILA — President Fidel V. Ramos of the Philippines said Monday that he was willing to accept the stationing of American troops in the Philippines even after the United States withdraws from its last major military base here.

The president's remarks, made in an interview, mean that the American military presence in the Philippines will not necessarily end next month, when the U.S. Navy is scheduled to lower the flag for a final time over the huge American naval base at Subic Bay. The Philippine Senate voted last year to force the United States out of the base.

"What would be good for the Philippines is a continuation of the friendship — and of the mutual security arrangement — with the United States," Mr. Ramos said in his bluntest and most detailed comments to date on the future of military ties with the United States. "We'd like to find a way to make that mutually agreeable to both governments, if that is part of what the U.S. wants."

The Bush administration has said it would like to retain a military presence in the Philippines, and Mr. Ramos, a former general, is a longtime supporter of an American military presence here. But his remarks are bound to anger political opponents who believe that the armed forces of the United States, which colonized the Philippines 94 years ago, must leave here once and for all.

American officials said they were not at all sure that Mr. Ramos could win approval from the Philippine Congress for a continued American military presence here. But he appeared confident that a new military accord with the United States would not face the wave of nationalist sentiment that caused the Philippine Senate to reject a 1991 treaty renewing the American leases on Subic Bay Naval Station, Clark Air Base and several small installations in the Philippines.

"The issue is fading away as among the top issues of our people," he said. "I'm not too worried about the political flak."

Mr. Ramos said the Philippines was willing to accept an arrangement like that worked out last year between the Bush administration and Singapore. Although the United States does not have a base in Singapore, it does maintain military offices there, and American

battleships and military planes routinely visit Singapore for maintenance and refueling.

"I think the United States would like something like what they've got in Singapore, which is an arrangement so that U.S. aircraft and U.S. vessels with U.S. personnel can be serviced by a host government," he said.

Asked how many American troops might be stationed in the Philippines, Mr. Ramos replied, "At this point, it's premature to be talking about numbers."

Mr. Ramos also did not say where American troops might be based in the Philippines, although he suggested that American military "consultants" might be useful at Subic Bay after it is returned to the Philippine authorities.

The navy returned much of the Subic Bay base to the Philippine government last month. It is scheduled to lower the American flag and withdraw the last of its sailors on Nov. 24. Clark was abandoned in 1991 after the devastating eruption of a nearby volcano, Mount Pinatubo.

Mr. Ramos said he was concerned that the United States seemed to be turning inward and giving up some of its influence in foreign affairs, especially as measured in its willingness to assist developing nations.

"There are great indications of the U.S. reduction of its global concerns as far as aid and development are concerned," he said, noting the recent sharp cuts in American aid to Manila, which fell from about \$500 million last year to \$200 million this year.

As a result, he said, the Philippines may draw that much closer to its Asian neighbors.

"If that is where most of our economic partners, where most of our markets are going to be, I guess we'll just have to turn in that direction," he said. "That's why we're saying to the U.S., please don't let this so-called special relationship between our two countries die."

Beijing and Hanoi Open Talks on Border Issue

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — The first talks on a border dispute between China and Vietnam since the two countries normalized relations last November opened Monday.

Sovereignty over the Spratly Islands, a chain in the South China Sea, is the main point of disagreement.



UNDER GUARD — An Israeli border policeman guarding a Palestinian boy suspected of throwing rocks Monday at a patrol in Jerusalem. The army said soldiers killed a Palestinian and wounded 30 in incidents in the West Bank and Gaza Strip since Sunday.

Robert Trumbull of the N.Y. Times Dies

The Associated Press

HONOLULU — Robert Trumbull, 80, a former correspondent for The New York Times for more than 40 years, died Sunday while being treated for throat cancer. He was city editor of The Honolulu Advertiser in 1943 when The Times hired him to cover World War II in the Pacific.

After the war, Mr. Trumbull was sent to Singapore, then to India in 1946. He reported from there until 1954, covering the departure of the British, the assassination of Mohandas K. Gandhi and the division of the country. He later worked in Tokyo, Hong Kong, Japan and Australia. He was named chief of the newspaper's Canadian bureau in 1974.

Mr. Trumbull retired in 1978 but went to the Philippines for The Times in 1984 to cover the assassination of the presidential candidate, Benigno S. Aquino Jr. His books included "The Raft," about three navy pilots who bailed out over the Pacific in World War II.

Joseph M. Kitagawa, 77, Theologian in Chicago

New York Times Service

The Reverend Joseph M. Kitagawa, 77, a theologian who was instrumental in establishing religion as an independent discipline at U.S. colleges and in introducing

the religions of Japan to the West, died of pneumonia on Wednesday in Chicago.

Mr. Kitagawa, an Episcopal minister, was professor emeritus and a former dean of the University of Chicago's School of Divinity. He had been associated with the divinity school since he was a doctoral student there in the late 1940s.

His effort to introduce the religions of Japan to the West virtually spanned his publishing career from his "Religions of the East" in 1960 to "Spiritual Liberation and Human Freedom in Contemporary Asia" in 1990. But his interests were not limited to Japan. His last book, published earlier this year, was "The Christian Tradition: Beyond its European Captivity." He was also a founding editor in 1960 of the international journal "History of Religions."

Richard Marsan, 68, a French impresario and art director who was credited with discovering the French singers Charles Aznavour and Bernard Lavilliers, died of cancer Thursday in Paris.

Johnny Carisi, 70, a jazz trumpeter and composer, died Oct. 3 of complications from heart surgery in New York.

The Reverend James D. Watson, 67, a leader in housing, civil rights

and peace causes as a pastor and New York regional head of the United Presbyterian Church, died Thursday in New York of complications from Parkinson's disease.

Bertina Suida Manning, 70, a scholar of Italian art and a collector of French and Italian paintings and drawings, died of heart failure Tuesday in New York.

Ben Maddow, 83, a novelist, biographer, poet and screenwriter whose work included the classic John Huston film, "The Asphalt Jungle," died of congestive heart failure Friday in Hollywood.

Ed Blackwell, 62, a jazz drum-

mer, died Wednesday after suffering kidney failure in Hartford, Connecticut. He was a formidable synthesist, bringing together a host of elements.

Alvin Z. Rosenfeld, 73, a journalist who covered wars in Europe, Africa and the Middle East, died Saturday in Washington of cancer. He had worked over the years for United Press, NBC News and The Washington Post, among others.

Nancy Yu Huang, 77, publisher of the English-language newspaper China Post and Taiwan's first woman publisher, died of lung cancer Monday in Taipei.

Zimbabwe Ends Ban on Ownership Of Businesses by Political Leaders

Reuters

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe's ruling ZANU-PF party has dropped a leadership code barring members from owning businesses, in a further retreat from its failed socialist experiment.

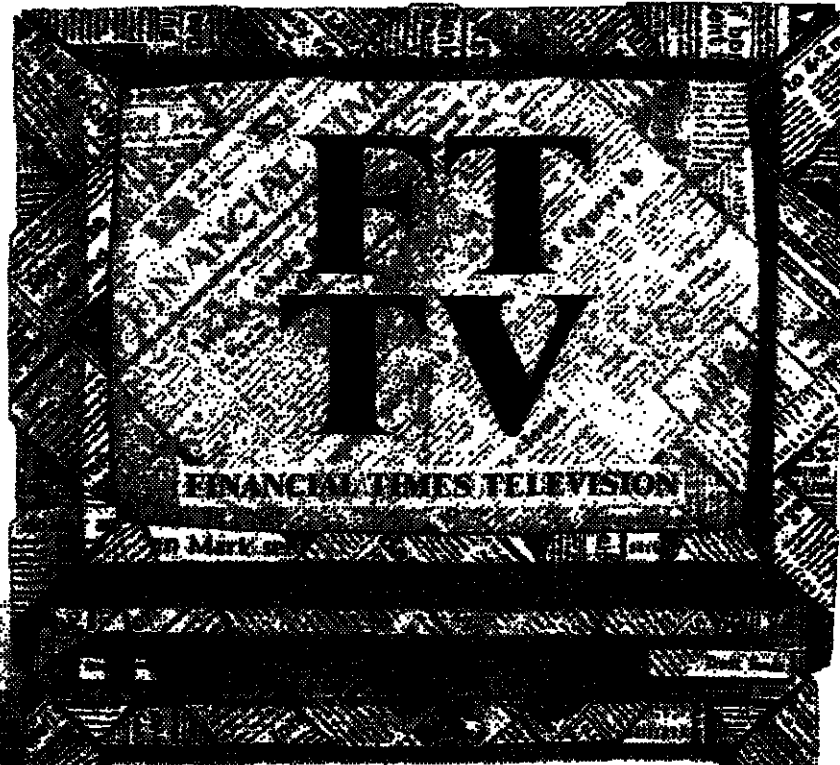
A party spokesman, Chen Chimwengwe, said the party, in power since independence from Britain in 1980, wanted to move with the times. He noted that Zim-

babwe's largely state-run economy had been opened up to market forces.

"As you know we now have a market economy and our rules have to reflect these changes," he said.

"This new code of conduct," he said, "takes into account the fact that a government minister or parliamentarian cannot forever remain in his post and that he has to have something to fall back on when he leaves the government."

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CAMPAIGN '92 / AFTER THE DEBATE

Raspberries for Political Jokes

Informal Quest Finds U.S. Campaign Humor a Dying Art

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service
PITTSBURGH — The cab driver got lost in a joke, one he was telling about President George Bush: "He was overseas somewhere — Iraq? — and got sick to his stomach, and the really funny part was why he got sick."

He paused, groped. "But I can't remember that part."

It had been another uneventful night in an ever-more-difficult search for political humor in America. If other wanderers can debate the tastiest spare-rib joints in the land, a reporter crisscrossing the nation ought to be able to come up with some nasty laughs at the presidential candidates' expense.

Not the homogenized sort rooted in the balanced nightly monologues of television humor. No, something mean and lopsided of the sort Jonathan Swift or Lenny Bruce might

have applied to the vastly promising material of the 1992 campaign — all the evasions, squeals and wheezes of his chief actors.

"You got your Dan Quayle, your Murphy Brown, the not inhaling, Jennifer Flowers — these are all dead horses that none of the club comics want to flog," Chris Drake, proprietor of The Funny Bone in Pittsburgh, said apologetically.

The club is one of thousands dotting the land where professional comics and booking agents on this tight circuit say, there is no room for political jokes this year.

"The recession has hit our business, too," said Chris Cipa, one of the comics. "Politics is risky. Most people come to the clubs and pay \$20 or so to forget their troubles, not to have a lecture jammed down their throat. A Clinton joke will get a stare, not a laugh, ever since he became the front runner and got respect. And Al Gore is just not funny — the least funny person in years."

A recent night's fare of three stand-up comedians at The Funny Bone might have had, Willy Loman in the aisles grimacing: hair-loss jokes, relationship jokes, anti-homosexual wisecracks, panhandling jokes, condom jokes, airline jokes, gynecology jokes.

Yet they got lots of laughs from a mixed crowd that stepped in from the surrounding shopping mall, a youngish group that seemed sadly preoccupied with romance and mortality.

Which is all the more reason to appreciate a stand-up exception to the pathetic rule, Randy Credico. He is a comic who can name and mock a dozen now-forgotten friendly dictators of Latin America, a politics addict who would rather joke about the S&Ls than S&M.

He is so fed up with the apolitical state of affairs in the clubs that he has rebelled and lately gathers a few brave political satirists every Thursday night on Manhattan's West Side for some bootleg, thoroughly imbalanced trashing of current politics.

In a basement hideaway at the West Gate Caf , working beneath a club booming with Columbia University students whose general taste in humor he abhors, Mr. Credico only starts with the unfamously of Mr. Gore, postulating that he was chosen for the ticket as "the only man whiter than Clinton" in a strategy of going for the Jefferson Davis vote, a reference to the Confederate hero.

"A Clinton-Gore button — radical step these days, right?" he asked. "You know, like Fidel-Che?"

On a recent Thursday, the laughter seemed eased by a sense of relief that it could be so easy to mock publicly and quite unfairly, such assorted targets as Senator Alphonse M. D'Amato's ethics, Senator Edward M. Kennedy's obnoxiousness, the parallel vanities of Henry A. Kissinger and William Kunstler, Patrick J. Buchanan's seer campaign for the German elections of 1996, radical feminist's woodenness, and the pro-choice lobby's insensitivity toward the Christian evangelical tobacco lobby's need for fresh smokers.

As an average feminist, Lizz Winstead convulsed the place in pleading guilty to the anti-abortion lobby's suspicions about her: "True, that's all we have on our mind. I get up and say, 'Well, I've got to go to breakfast, have an abortion, go to the sauna, have an abortion, wax my car, have an abortion...'"

John Stewart was worthy of Swift in positing a scene out of the fact that the United States might be 15th in the world in child education but first in weapons technology: "In the next war the bombs will be way too smart and valuable. We'll just have to drop illiterate school-children."



Ross Perot at the debate. He would use the White house as a "bully pulpit."

What the Candidates Had to Say

Reuters
Following are excerpts from the debate between George Bush, Bill Clinton and Ross Perot in St. Louis, Missouri:

• Mr. Perot on his lack of experience for president: "Well, they've got a point. I don't have any experience in running up a \$4 trillion debt."

• The jug-eared Mr. Perot on the need to cut the deficit: "We've got to clean this mess up, leave this country in good shape, and pass on the American dream to them. We've got to collect the taxes to do it. If there's a fairer way, I'm all ears — aah."

• Mr. Bush, reacting to Mr. Clinton's statement that international markets reacted poorly to the possibility of a second Bush term: "Governor Clinton, he talks about the reaction to the markets. There was a momentary fear that he might win, and the markets went phfft, down like that."

• Mr. Perot on the need to heal America's racial divisions: "We are all in this together. We ought to love one another because united teams win and divided teams lose. And if we can't love one another, we ought to get along with one another."

And if you can't get there, just recognize we're all stuck with one another because nobody's going anywhere, right?"

• Mr. Clinton on change in the country: The most important distinction in this campaign is that I represent real hope for change, a departure from trickle-down economics, a departure from tax-and-spend economics to invest and grow.

But before I can do that, I must challenge the American people to change and they must decide. Tonight I say to the president, Mr. Bush: For 12 years you've had it your way. You've had your chance and it didn't work. It's time to change.

• Mr. Bush on change in the country: Well, I think one thing that distinguishes me is experience. I think we've dramatically changed the world. I'll talk about that a little bit later, but the changes are mind-boggling for world peace. Kids go to bed at night without the same fear of nuclear war.

And change for change's sake isn't enough. We saw that message in the late '70s. We heard a lot about change. And what happened? The misery index went right through the roof. But my economic program I think is the kind of change we want.

DEBATE: Victory Eludes Bush

(Continued from page 1)

nessman said. "Did they occur when you were a young person in your formative years, or did they occur while you were a senior official in the federal government? When you're a senior official in the federal government, spending billions of dollars of taxpayers' money and you're a mature individual and you make a mistake, then that was on our ticket. If you make it as a young man, time passes."

All three men appeared relaxed and confident. Mr. Bush, who has sounded strident and angry during much of the fall, looked and acted more at ease Sunday night than in many previous outings. Mr. Clinton, who may have benefited by being in the middle of the stage, was forceful enough for aides to call him presidential.

Mr. Perot, who saluted his answers with simple language and results-oriented responses, may have done himself the most good and likely helped erase some of the negative impressions that were formed by his abrupt withdrawal in July. The entire audience erupted in laughter when the man who has been caricatured for jug ears said that if there were a fairer way to raise taxes than his proposal for a 10-cent-per-year increase in the gasoline tax for five years, "I'm all ears."

Mr. Bush was most forceful during discussions of foreign policy, and countered criticism of his China policy with an impassioned defense of his refusal to isolate the Chinese government after the 1989 massacre at Tiananmen Square.

"If you isolate China and turn them inward you make a tremendous mistake," he said.

But the evening, like the campaign, centered on economics and the competing plans Mr. Bush, Mr. Clinton and Mr. Perot offer. Mr. Bush sought a middle-ground of neither pessimism or optimism, seeking to assure voters anxious for change that change will come to Washington not with a new president, but with a new Congress. His challenger, Mr. Bush said, offered only a return of what he called Democratic "tax-and-spend" policies.

Mr. Bush, however, was less effective in detailing the proposals he outlined in September in a speech in Detroit. Stressing less government, lower taxes and tighter control of government spending in general terms, Mr. Bush tried repeatedly to focus voters on the choice of plans but failed to detail where he hopes to take the country.

Mr. Clinton turned the answer to every possible question to economics, at times seeming programmed and at other times skillful in laying out the pieces of his economic, health care and domestic plans. To Mr. Bush's caution, Mr. Clinton advocated activism, outlining a portrait of the presidency far different from the one Mr. Bush has practiced during his first term in office.

"I think the important thing is to use the powers the president does have," he said. "I think the American people are hungry for action."

"Give me a chance to do that," he said.

Mr. Perot's critique of the \$4 trillion national debt, the huge budget deficit and the failure of Washington to step up to the problems kept Mr. Bush and Mr. Clinton on their toes throughout the evening — and may have done Mr. Clinton a favor by keeping fixed on an economy that voters believe Mr. Bush has not managed well.

Mr. Perot cast himself as the best of the three at doing something about these problems.

"I didn't create this problem," he said. "I'm trying to solve it."

He said there were "plans all over Washington" to solve problems. If the voters wanted results, he said, they should turn to him.

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LONDON FASHION

Is British Design World Europhobic?

By Suzy Menkes
 International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Will Europe ever be in fashion in England? In the week of the European summit, a furious dispute has broken out about national identity. Should a British fashion award go to a Turkish-born designer, educated in England, who shows his clothes in Italy and sells them all over the world?

Rifat Ozbek was voted — by a huge majority — designer of the year in an awards ceremony Monday that was the climax of the London fashion season. His controversial nomination — although no one disputes that his Milan show last week was an unqualified success — follows hot on the heels of another British fashion drama. Norma Macfarlane, the wife of the prime minister, was spotted shopping for a suit at Escada — the German company with an Italian name with shops in all major European cities.

Here is the Europhobia of the British in microcosm. Although it is elementary that for a fashion company to succeed in the 1990s it has to take the world stage, when English designers finally get international status, they are accused of being unpatriotic. The so-called "defectors" are Ozbek, plus Katharine Hammett, John Galiano and Vivienne Westwood, who will all now show in Paris.

The Little Englander attitude sums up what is wrong — but also what is original and different — with British fashion. The center-piece of the three-day showings was a tiny village in King's Road Chelsea, containing exhibition stands of accessories and clothing with a high standard of design and craftsmanship.

"We are doing a lot out of London — especially cocktail and evening wear," said Rose Marie Bravo, president of Saks Fifth

Avenue, one of the few American stores fielding a big buying team.

The London season had three stand-out fashion shows: from Jean Muir, a superb crafts-woman at the summit of her skills; a debut line with a fresh spirit from 23-year-old Nicholas Knightly, a former assistant of Westwood, and a strong collection from John Richmond, who after 10 years in business has broken away from his clubland image.

All three shows had in common a focus on incisive cutting that takes British fashion back to its roots before the swinging 1960s uprooted the tradition.

Significantly, London fashion left well alone the hippie revival that swamped Milan — apart from Ghost, which showed soft, flowing clothes and did them well.

"I look in London for strong, bold modern design — and more playful clothes than in Milan," said Charivari's Barbara Weiser, who called Ghost the "perfect summer uniform." She also praised Helen Storey, whose soft clothes with a hard edge of leather included dresses inspired by 1930s styles.

LONG and soft was London's fashion message. Muir, who made silky jersey dresses her signature, sent out a perfectly judged collection, opening with pastel pantsuits; waterfall jackets that flowed over the body above over-the-knee skirts or midcalf culottes.

Wide, soft shorts were the briefer alternative and pajama pants in floating printed chiffons a fresh evening look. Muir's apparently simple dresses (and dresses are a hot fashion item) are intricately pieced together and, like all her clothes, fall gently across the body without gripping it. It was a very fine show.

Also going with the flow was Knightly, whose show included bias-cut crepe skirts with inset panels that he said he had studied

from the work of Madeleine Vionnet. Knightly's debut collection, which included white piqué blouses billowing into ruffled suits, had a sweet freshness and a hint of the 1930s. "I didn't mind reminding you of the '30s, but I did want it to look modern," said Knightly.

Richmond has a famous following in the rock world. Although he showed black leather and apron skirts with peekaboo backs, they were countered with stylish vests and jackets mixing ticking and pinstripes. Richmond has an incisive cut, making an elongated silhouette and fitting jackets very close to the body as in the shrunken looks of the 1970s. In the perforated or slit fabrics and in his signature leather, he also has a raw edge of sex and violence that is contemporary.

Jasper Conran withdrew his nomination from the awards because of Ozbek's entry, yet his own line is now made by Bidermann, and Conran admits that management input by the French company has increased business to £5 million (\$10.2 million) from £2.2 million in two years. Conran showed short curly jackets with pants or short circle skirts, but his tailoring lacked zest.

Things peaked up at night when fabrics were imaginative and burnt-out velvet slithered across the body in a flame-orange long dress with corset bodice.

Arabella Pollen owes her expansion to investment by Courtaulds textiles. She showed trim, slim-line tailoring in both long skirts and short suits, which is a trend. The show was spiced with an African theme — silver metal necklets and bones in the hair. The Irish-born Paul Costelloe had a gentle, nostalgic look to his fine linens and quiet colors. His skirts were the longest in town — dropping to near ankle length — although pantsuits dominated the show. Calf-length skirts in dresses in white linen were flared with red ribbons, an AIDS awareness symbol.

Tomasz Starzewski, Polish-born and famous for being a Princess Di designer, got the best front-row crowd, which included Ivana Trump, in egg-yolk yellow Ungaro, and Alyce Faye, John Cleese's partner. The party cruise up the Nile staged by Cleese this summer had inspired Starzewski's collection, which included safari dresses, can-de-mil tailoring and a pair of sphinxes at the end of the runway.

DOES British fashion travel? There is a sense that designers with international clout get up and go. Galiano, who will show in Paris on Wednesday, is now backed by Fayal, owner of the French company Plein Sud. Workers for Freedom, a label with an original spirit and clothes made to high standards, will also move to France. Its designers, Graham Fraser and Richard Nott, are moving lock, stock and scissors to the Gascony area. Their spring/summer collection had fluid skirts, shirts and vests in sunny-colored silks, with a shadow-play of dyes or hand-painted effects.

The new fashion calendar, advancing the show dates in Paris, creates a dilemma for the British.

"If I had a blank check I would take the London Designer Show and move it to Paris where the buyers are," says Sir Ralph Halpern, the chairman of the British Fashion Council.

He is looking for new funding for the tented exhibition, organized by Annette Worsley-Taylor, as it will be losing its current subsidy of £150,000 a year (about \$255,000) from the British Clothing Industry Association.

The problem in London is the trickle of buyers, compared with the flood tide in Paris. Many British exhibitors will be moving on to Paris this week, proving that designers can keep their English identity but become good Europeans in their fashion.



Top, two elongated silhouettes by Rifat Ozbek with leggings at left and sarong; above, bias-cut dress by Nicholas Knightly; soft leather jacket with long skirt by Jean Muir

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Dressing Down TV Celebrities.

The Associated Press
 ADNOR, Pennsylvania — Delta Burke's blond hairdo has landed her at the top of Mr. Blackwell's annual list of worst-dressed TV celebrities. Burke, who went from brunette to blonde for her series, "Delta," is "a truck-stop tragedy in country-western kitsch," Blackwell wrote in TV Guide. Among men on the list, the rapper Will Smith was called a "hip-hop bore" in an ersatz denim disaster. The dress designer, better known for dressing down those whose wardrobes he finds wanting, said he has seen improvement in two celebrities who have made his worst-dressed list in the past. He named Leeza Gibbons of "Entertainment Tonight" and Jay Leno of "The Tonight Show" the best-dressed stars on television. "Gibbons, once a fashion disaster, grabs the best dressed gold with glamorous gusto," he wrote. As for Leno: "Once his wardrobe had the appeal of a soggy corn chip — today, he's the cream-of-the-caviar-crop in late-night winners."

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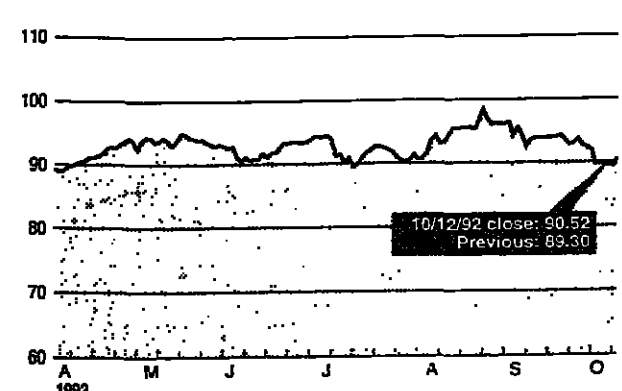
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Singapore Air: Full Speed Ahead

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE—Despite fears that sluggish economic growth in Japan, the United States and Europe may tip the world into prolonged recession, Singapore Airlines said Monday that it would press ahead with an ambitious growth strategy that will almost double the number of aircraft in its fleet by the end of the decade.

While many airlines are canceling or deferring orders, Singapore Airlines executives said the carrier planned to expand its fleet at an average of around 9 percent annually to the year 2000.

"Based on our projection, by the year 2000 we shall almost double our present fleet to over 90 aircraft," said the airline's deputy managing director for commercial affairs, Michael Tan. Airline executives also indicated that they were in the market for a so-called super-jumbo—a new generation long-haul passenger jet that major manufacturers are designing. The plane would have about 600 seats, nearly one-third more than the largest passenger jets in service today.

Mr. Tan said the super-jumbo "might become a reality before the turn of the century."

But he said that to be attractive to operators, such aircraft must

Virgin Ends Dan-Air Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON—Virgin Atlantic Airways said Monday it had broken off talks with Davies & Newman Holdings PLC for a deal to rescue its Dan-Air airline. But Dan-Air said talks were continuing with an unidentified third party about a possible deal.

A source close to the talks said Virgin Atlantic had looked at Dan-Air but found its losses to be "four times or five times what the analysts were forecasting."

Aviation industry analysts are expecting the short-haul operator to lose between £7 million and £10 million (\$12 million and \$17 million) this year.

"Last week another company commenced talks with Davies & Newman," Virgin said in a statement. "For this and a number of other reasons we have decided not to continue negotiations."

British Airways has been named in newspaper reports as having a possible interest in Dan-Air but British Airways refused to comment Monday about the possibility.

Davies & Newman asked the London Stock Exchange to keep its shares suspended pending further news of the current talks. The company's stock was suspended on Sept. 28 at a price of 23 pence a share, 78 percent below a 52-week high of 103 pence.

The company posted a loss of £38.7 million in 1991 following a loss of £38.7 million in 1990.

have operating costs "dramatically" lower than present planes. "Not just 5 or 10 percent lower; I don't think airlines would be interested in that," he said.

Singapore Airlines has a fleet of 52 planes, with orders or options for 62 long-range aircraft—42 Boeing 747-400s and 20 A340-

300s from Airbus Industrie. The planned acquisitions, if carried out, will cost well over \$9 billion.

The carrier will set its older aircraft, in line with its policy of having a fleet with an average age of around five years, about half the industry average.

Singapore Airlines' managing

director, Cheong Cheong Kong, said that when the recession "finally ends, and it must, those airlines with staying power, that have not retrenched essential resources or canceled re-equipment plans, will be the first off the mark."

He said the Asia-Pacific region would remain the major source of growth in air transport for both passengers and cargo in the 1990s, and that Singapore Airlines was well placed to take advantage of this expansion.

Mr. Cheong also said that the airline, which is interested in acquiring a 10 to 20 percent stake in Qantas Airways Ltd., would seek "an influence on the strategic thinking" of the Australian airline, but had no interest in its day-to-day management.

"While we wish to be heard, we do not seek control," he said.

Singapore Airlines is a contender along with British Airways and a consortium of Air New Zealand and New Zealand-based Brierley Investments Ltd. for a stake in Qantas, Australia's state-owned airline that merged last month with domestic carrier Australian Airlines and is to be privatized soon.

In spite of a weak global economy, intense competition and the strong Singapore dollar, Singapore Airlines had a profit after tax and minority interests of \$28 million Singapore dollars (\$38 million) on revenue of 5.4 billion dollars in the year ended March 31.

However, analysts expect a significantly weaker performance because of price cutting on some main routes when the airline reports half-year results in about three weeks.

Sumit Gupta, research manager at Crosby Securities Pte Ltd., forecasts a net profit of about 430 million dollars, down from 530 million a year earlier.

But he said profits for the full year should exceed the 1991-92 performance, with additional gains in the second half.

Airbus Plans More Production Cuts

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS—Airbus Industrie will cut back its aircraft production over the next three years in response to the sluggish market for new planes, an Airbus spokesman announced Monday.

It was the third time in less than a year that Airbus announced production cuts, confirming that the European plane-maker expects no early improvement in the pace of orders.

Airbus will produce only 180 aircraft in 1995, compared with the 220 it had been planning to build, the spokesman said. Although that would still be more than the 160 planes it is to build this year, it is 18 percent below its original target.

The company said its monthly production of all aircraft types would fall to 13.8 in 1993, from 14.6

this year, then rise to 15.2 in 1994 and 16.5 in 1995. This compares with its previous plan to build 14.8 aircraft a month in 1993, 18.3 in 1994 and 19.6 in 1995.

The spokesman said the production rate of its new A330/A340 wide-bodied medium- and long-haul passenger jets would be stepped up more slowly than expected, reaching its target level of seven planes per month in the first half of 1996 rather than in late 1995.

The consortium already has announced plans to scale back production of its 150-seat A320 short-range jet both in 1993 and 1994, building 16 fewer A320s than planned next year and 10 fewer the following year.

INTERNATIONAL STOCKS

U.S.-China Trade Accord Cheers Hong Kong Bourse

HONG KONG—Stock prices surged 2.3 percent on Monday as investors considered that the China-U.S. accord reached over the weekend averted a possible trade war. Hong Kong's big re-export business and increasing role in the economic development of China stands to make it the big winner from the pact between its two biggest trading partners and the increasing likelihood that China will be allowed into the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, analysts said.

"This trade thing has been a real stigma and that is now behind us," said Stuart Gregory, an institutional sales broker at Morgan Grenfell (Asia). "Fundamentally our market is still cheap and they want to invest in China-related stocks."

The Hang Seng index of leading issues jumped 128.86 points to close at 5,725.57, after hitting a high of around 5,790 in the first few minutes of trading.

The opening of the Chinese Communist Party's 14th Congress Monday also boosted sentiment. The Congress was expected to endorse the drive for faster economic reform launched by leader Deng Xiaoping early this year.

Traders cautioned, however, that comments by Bill Clinton in the first U.S. presidential debate Sunday night may restrict any further advance. Mr. Clinton said he wanted future renewal of China's most-favored nation trading status to be tied to improvement in Beijing's human-rights record.

Concerns about a deterioration in relations between Britain and China over political reform in Hong Kong and the financing of the colony's airport project could prevent the index from rallying to 6,000 in the short term, traders said.

Hong Kong manufacturing companies with factories in southern China will be major beneficiaries of the China-U.S. pact, analysts said. This was reflected in sharp gains by manufacturing companies with operations in China. Sports shoe manufacturer Yue Yuen Industrial advanced 11 cents to 1.68 Hong Kong dollars and toy-maker Harbour Ring International Holdings jumped 4 cents to 1.10.

The agreement didn't hurt the trading debut of HKCB Bank Holding Co. The shares opened at 2.30 dollars and traded as high as 2.55 before closing at 2.40, above the issue price of 2.00.

Chanel, Tang, Contac! A Consumer Boom Echoes Over China

By James Sterngold

SHANGHAI—Two weeks ago the Yaohan Department Store Co. of Japan broke ground for what will be the largest department store in Asia.

With almost 20 percent more selling space than even the Macy's at Herald Square in New York, which claims to be the world's largest department store, the 1.3 million-square-foot (117,000-square-meter) palace of consumption will be filled with popular brands, from Sony televisions to Chanel perfume and Ritz crackers.

Location? Not the affluent sprawl of Tokyo, Hong Kong or Singapore, but Shanghai.

To the delight of executives who for years had written off this vast market of 1.15 billion consumers as too poor and too closed, China is increasingly looking like one of the most important business opportunities in years.

The government's decade-old experiment with opening its economic system while maintaining a lock

on the levers of power has produced a nation of brand-conscious consumers who are snapping up foreign products that were forbidden pleasures a few years ago.

Now foreign brands are ubiquitous. Turn on Chinese television and you are likely to see commer-

cial for Coca-Cola, Tang orange drink, Contac cold capsules and Head & Shoulders shampoo.

Atop Shanghai's No. 1 Department Store, the nation's largest retailer and a 45 percent partner in Yaohan's giant new development, is a neon-lit billboard for Pond's facial cream and Vaseline Intensive Care lotion. Display windows show the latest Sanyo laser disk players.

On Shanghai's bustling Nanjing Road, China's answer to Fifth Avenue, Zhao Gu Rong, a salesman

behind a counter full of Sony and Arwa tapeplayers, said his shop did carry a few Chinese brands at low prices, but that they were mostly for show, from the countryside who did not know any better.

"I admit, I've been very surprised by how much China has

changed," said Kazuo Wada, chairman of the company building the giant store, to be called the Next Age Department Store.

Mr. Wada now also hopes to build 1,000 supermarkets in China by the end of the century.

"The official figures do not tell you how strong demand is now," he said. "I had thought this was just in the special economic zones, but it's spreading."

John Frisbie, director of the Beijing office of the United States-Chinese Business Council, a trade group, added: "You're right—the leading edge of a consumer boom. It's real."

Foreign brands started to appear in China in a very limited way after 1978, when Beijing opened the turmoil of the Cultural Revolution.

The products were mostly imported, mostly from Hong Kong, to tourists and others with hard currency. Over time, joint ventures spread, using foreign equipment and inexpensive Chinese labor.

What has changed, a number of foreign and Chinese businessmen said, is that many of these products are being sold to ordinary Chinese.

In what is turning into a banner year for foreign investment, consumer product companies are advertising aggressively, building distribution networks, placing salesmen around the country, adding product lines and building their first wholly owned plants.

The government is not only allowing foreign retailers to build stores for the first time, it is permit-

ting them to import up to 30 percent of their merchandise.

A major test of whether this progress will gain speed is the Communist Party Congress, which opened Monday. Chinese newspapers have been filled the past month with articles suggesting that economic reforms will be deepened.

According to the reports, state-owned industries will receive less aid, bloated state payrolls will be cut and the financial markets will be expanded.

The Communist Party also is expected to endorse steps giving greater freedom to foreign companies operating in China, particularly in the consumer markets.

In what would be an important new step, Tong Yizhong, a senior official in the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, was quoted last week in the China Daily as promising that the government would make it easier to convert the yuan into hard currencies.

Indeed, there is a bustle, at least at the counters selling foreign-brand goods, as shoppers struggle to spend their large stock savings and what are thought to be large amounts of unreported income.

Retail sales nationwide rose 13.2 percent last year.

Trade Talks End in Failure

Farm Issue Dampens Hope Of Deal Before U.S. Election

By Richard W. Stevenson

BRUSSELS—In a clear setback for global trade, negotiators from the United States and the European Community failed Monday to settle festering disputes that have blocked progress on a broader worldwide trade pact.

The two sides said they had made "good progress" in two days of talks and "narrowed their differences," and they held out some hope that a deal was still possible. They said that meetings between their technical staffs would continue, and that Carla A. Hills, the U.S. trade representative, would meet again on Saturday in Toronto with Frans Andriessen, the Community's external affairs commissioner.

But for the session here to break off without a deal was a blow to the hopes of both sides that they can avoid a trade war and break the logjam that has held up a liberalized global pact under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Neither the United States nor the European Community divulged any details of the talks, which centered on agricultural subsidies. But Mr. Andriessen and Ray MacSharry, the Community's agriculture commissioner, were under intense pressure from France not to make any concessions that would involve a reduction in subsidies to French farmers, who are a potent political force.

The lack of an agreement also dampened the hopes of the Bush administration that it would be able to bring home before the election a free-trade deal that could eventually give a boost to the economy.

The United States and Europe have been arguing for several years about the allowable level of subsidized farm exports as well as about other issues such as access to each other's telecommunications markets.

The United States has threatened to impose \$1 billion in punitive tariffs on certain European exports to the United States if Europe does not agree either to reduce government payments to growers of oilseeds or to compensate the United States for sales loss because of the subsidies.

If the two sides cannot settle their disputes, or if the United States imposes the threatened tariffs, there would be almost no chance of completing a new and more liberal GATT agreement, which economists said could spur an additional \$200 billion worth of world trade each year.

The failure to forge an agreement in the Brussels talks will increase tensions at the European Community's one-day summit meeting on Friday. Germany and Britain had been leading the push to reach a deal with the United States, saying that flagging European economies need the economic boost a trade agreement would bring. But the Socialist Party government in France, which faces an election next year and cannot afford to alienate farmers, has been adamantly opposed and has made clear that it would block any deal.

With Europe already deeply split over future monetary, political and military ties, the leaders of the 12 nations will now have an even more difficult time putting aside their differing national priorities and developing a cohesive approach to their efforts at greater unity.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Gross Rates	S	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	D.P.	S.F.	S.P.	Yen	Ci	Peso
Amsterdam	36.05	51.32	30.68	6.87	2.29	13.12	23.87	13.25	14.28	18.77
Bombay	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89	1.89
London	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Madrid	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Mexico	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
New York	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Osaka	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Paris	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66	1.66
Seoul	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Tokyo	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36	1.36
Zurich	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73	1.73

Eurocurrency Deposits	Oct. 12
1 month	3 1/4-3 3/4
3 months	3 3/4-4 1/4
6 months	4 1/4-5 1/4
1 year	5 1/4-6 1/4

Key Money Rates	Oct. 12
Discount rate	5.00
Call money	4.00
1-month interbank	3.75
3-month interbank	3.50
6-month interbank	3.25
1-year interbank	3.00

IFI

Istituto Finanziario Industriale
Societa per Azioni
Corporate Office: 25, via Mercurio, Turin, Italy.
Capital Stock Lire 123,500,000,000 fully paid.
Turin, Registry of the Companies no. 327, File 2570/27.

RESOLUTIONS OF SHAREHOLDER'S MEETING

The ordinary general meeting of shareholders held in Torino on September 29, 1992 approved the financial statements for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1992.

The shareholders resolved to distribute a dividend of Lire 365 for each preferred share and Lire 315 for each common share.

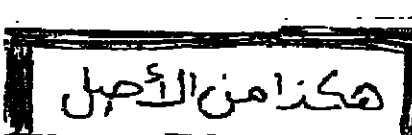
Dividend will be payable on October 15, 1992. Payment, net of withholding tax, will be made upon presentation of coupon no. 14 at the main offices and branches of paying agents listed hereunder.

The shareholders also resolved:

- To authorize for the purposes of and in accordance with art. 2367 of the Italian civil code, the purchase, on one or more occasions and for a period of 18 months from the date of the present resolution, of a maximum of further 2,000,000 ordinary and/or preferred shares of the company at a price ranging from a minimum per share of L. 1,000 (par value) to a maximum of L. 40,000 for this purpose using an appropriation of 80 billion Lire to the special fund "Reserve for purchases of own shares" considering therefore revoked, for the part not utilized, the resolution adopted on September 25, 1991; in addition, to authorize for the purposes of and in accordance with art. 2357 ter of the Italian civil code, the use of the own shares already in treasury and/or purchased by selling it or by using it as payment for the acquisition of investments.
- To fix at nine the number of board members for the fiscal years 1992/93-1993/94.
- To appoint as directors for the same period messrs. Susanna Agnelli and Carlo Cernarona.

Paying agents:
in the Netherlands: Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank N.V.
in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank
in Switzerland: Banca Commerciale Italiana (Suisse), Credit Suisse and Societe de Banque Suisse.
in France: Lazard Freres et Cie.
in Great Britain: Lazard Brothers & Co. and S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.
in Italy: all the leading banks.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS



MARKET DIARY

Blue Chips Come Bouncing Back

NEW YORK — Blue chip stocks on Monday recouped Friday's losses, buoyed by new indications that a further cut in interest rates is still possible in the near future.

After falling 39 points to a 1992 closing low of 3,156.58 on Friday, the Dow Jones industrial average

tacked on 37.83 points Monday to close at 3,174.41.

Advancers led decliners by a margin of 9 to 4 among common stocks on the New York Stock Exchange. Standard & Poor's 500 rose 4.78 to 407.44, while the Nasdaq Composite climbed 3.32 to 573.84.

Trading was light because of the Columbus Day holiday, with only 127 million shares changing hands on the Big Board. The government bond market was closed.

Over the weekend, Alan Greenspan, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, rebutted press reports quoting a senior Fed official saying that interest rates would not be cut until after the presidential election on Nov. 3.

Mr. Greenspan said the Fed would not refrain from taking action just because of the election.

"That certainly helped sentiment," said Thomas Gallagher, managing director in charge of capital commitment at Oppenheimer & Co. "Third-quarter earnings and interest rates have been the principal

concerns, and we're getting through that period." Barton Biggs, Morgan Stanley's investment strategist, told the firm's sales force he thinks the stage is being set for a major rally. The U.S. stock market became "very oversold" as sentiment turned bearish in the past few weeks, Mr. Biggs said, according to Morgan Stanley employees.

At Friday's low, the Dow industrials had been down 8 percent from their all-time closing high of 3,412.21, set on June 1.

Merck & Co. climbed 3% to 41% after a quarterly survey of equity portfolio managers published by the financial weekly Barron's showed Merck was the most-purchased stock in the third quarter, just ahead of General Motors.

Intel Corp. led the over-the-counter actives, dipping 1/2 to 65% after record third-quarter earnings gave investors occasion to cash in on recent gains. The company reported a 19 percent increase in earnings to \$2.1 million.

General Motors rose 1/2 to 30%, Ford climbed 1/2 to 36% and Chrysler rose 3/4 to 22% after an article in Barron's said the U.S. auto industry had turned the corner after a 20-year decline.

Maxus Energy rose 4/4 to 7 3/4 after gaining after Kidder, Peabody & Co. agreed to pay Maxus \$165 million to settle insider-trading charges. (Bloomberg, UPI)

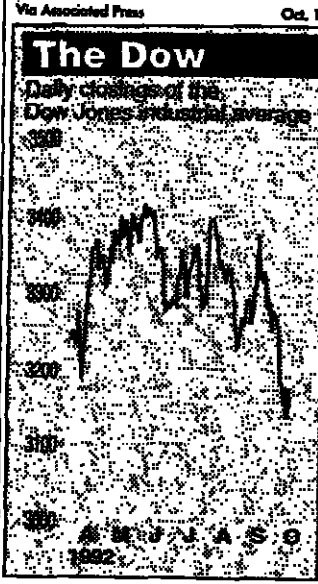


Table titled 'NYSE Most Actives' listing top-performing stocks like Merck, Intel, and General Motors with their volume, high, low, and change.

Table titled 'AMEX Most Actives' listing active stocks on the American Stock Exchange.

Table titled 'NYSE Diary' showing market activity for various sectors like Tech, Energy, and Finance.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Diary' showing market activity for NASDAQ-listed companies.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Averages' showing indices for Industrials, Financials, and Utilities.

Table titled 'Standard & Poor's Indexes' showing various market indices.

Table titled 'NYSE Indexes' showing performance of different market segments.

Table titled 'NASDAQ Indexes' showing performance of NASDAQ sectors.

Table titled 'AMEX Stock Index' showing performance of the American Stock Exchange.

Table titled 'Dow Jones Bond Averages' showing performance of various bond categories.

Table titled 'Market Sales' showing trading volume for different market segments.

Table titled 'S&P 100 Index Options' showing options data for the S&P 100 index.

Table titled 'EUROPEAN FUTURES' showing futures prices for various European markets.

Table titled 'Food' showing futures prices for commodities like sugar and coffee.

Table titled 'Metals' showing futures prices for metals like aluminum and zinc.

Table titled 'Stock Indexes' showing performance of various stock indices.

Table titled 'Spot Commodities' showing prices for various commodities.

Table titled 'Dividends' showing dividend information for various companies.

Table titled 'Financial' showing futures prices for financial instruments.

Table titled 'U.S. FUTURES' showing futures prices for U.S. markets.

Brady Sees Some 3d Quarter Growth COLORADO SPRINGS, Colorado (Reuters) — Treasury Secretary Nicholas F. Brady said Monday that gross domestic product would grow in the third quarter, but probably not as much as President George Bush would like.

"It won't be as high as the president hopes for, but it will constitute a sixth quarter of growth," he said after addressing a business meeting here. "Compared to what is going on around the world, that is better than Germany. That's better than Japan."

The consensus private forecast had been for growth of about 0.5 percent, but many economists have recently lowered their estimates.

Phar-Mor Loss Stings Westinghouse PITTSBURGH (Bloomberg) — Westinghouse Electric Corp., continuing to suffer from losses at its financial unit, reported Monday a annual profit of \$14 million for the third quarter of the year. A \$155 million pretax provision for losses at Westinghouse Financial Services Inc. counterbalanced a slightly higher operating profit of \$16 million related to the unit's investment operations. Of that provision, \$100 million related to the unit's investment in Phar-Mor Inc., a drug manufacturer, led for court protection from creditors in August after disclosing an alleged fraud and embezzlement scheme by former managers.

Still, Westinghouse Electric's result, on revenue of \$3.04 billion, represented an improvement from the comparable quarter of 1991. In that period, Westinghouse posted a \$1.48 billion loss due to write-downs of investments at the financial unit, notably commercial real estate.

IBM Warns on Chemicals for Chips ARMONK, New York (Combined Dispatches) — International Business Machines Corp. said Monday it had reduced the use of chemicals used in the manufacturing of semiconductor devices, a move indicated that the chemicals may significantly increase the risk of miscarriages among women workers. IBM said it had cut the use of the chemicals, diethylene glycol dimethyl ether and ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate, by 40 percent from 1991 to 1991.

The company said it had warned its workers and those of all other semiconductor makers of the potential risk after a study it commissioned found that among 30 women who worked with the substances from 1989 to 1989 at IBM plants in Burlington, Vermont, and East Fishkill, N.Y., 10 had become pregnant, 10 had miscarriages. (Reuters, NYP)

Corning's 3d Quarter Earnings Flat CORNING, New York (Combined Dispatches) — Corning Inc. on Monday reported flat third-quarter earnings, largely because of a \$13 million drop in the profits of Dow Corning Corp. Earnings were \$107 million compared to \$106.9 million a year earlier. Excluding one-time gains of \$3.7 million in the 1991 results, earnings increased 4 percent. Sales rose 20 percent to \$1.15 billion. Earnings at Dow Corning, the company's joint venture with Dow Chemical Co., dropped 60 percent, to \$16.4 million from \$40.5 million. Officials blamed stagnant markets. (AP, Bloomberg)

For the Record Microsoft Corp. said it planned to open subsidiaries in Moscow, Budapest, Prague, and Warsaw over the next six months and offer programs in local languages there. (Bloomberg) American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and Mitsubishi Instruments Corp. said they had settled a dispute involving allegations that AT&T inadequately protected Mitsubishi's company switchboard from unauthorized long-distance calls. As part of the settlement, Mitsubishi will drop a \$10 million suit against AT&T. (Bloomberg) Amdahl Corp., citing reduced demand for its mainframe computers, said it would cut its work force by 9 percent, or 900 employees, and take a third-quarter pretax charge of \$15 million to \$20 million. (Bloomberg) Continental Airlines lost one of its five bidders when a group of former employees withdrew its \$425 million bid Monday, saying its offer was never taken seriously. (AP)

Dollar Slides Lower In Quiet U.S. Trading

NEW YORK — The dollar moved sharply lower in light trading Monday as most banks were closed for Columbus Day. The currency traded weaker following comments over the weekend by the chairman of the Federal Reserve, Alan Greenspan, indicating

central bank would look as if it were knotting to the Bush administration.

In London, the dollar ended weaker, although it recovered much of its earlier losses.

Renewed speculation about a U.S. rate cut triggered the initial fall but a steady flow of funds out of the Swiss franc and cautious short-covering for the Columbus Day holiday in the United States helped it to its feet again.

The dollar settled at 1.4728 DM, up from an early low of 1.4570 but down from its Friday close of 1.4835. It also stood at 121.05 yen, after a 120.65 opening.

The Swiss franc continued to suffer from the gradual easing in market and official rates seen in the last couple of weeks. It retreated to 1.3105 after 1.3165 Friday.

Traders said that speculation about a U.S. rate cut would dominate the market for the rest of the week and keep trading choppy. Speculation about an easing in German monetary policy also is expected to keep the market jumpy.

The pound stood at 2.5067 DM, down from Friday's 2.5170. (Reuters, UPI, Bloomberg, AFP)

Russia May Ask 2-Month Debt Delay

MOSCOW — Russia will probably ask foreign creditors for a two-month deferral of foreign debt repayments, Interfax news agency said. "At the end of October, Russia is likely to ask the creditor countries for a two-month deferral on the payment of its foreign debt," it quoted Vytor O. Aven, the foreign economic relations minister, as saying.

Russia has already been granted a series of three-month rollovers on principal repayments of its foreign debt.

Separately, Tajikistan said Monday it had decided to retain the ruble as its national currency. But President Askar Akayev of Kyrgyzstan said that his republic, hard hit by Russia's January price liberalization, would leave the ruble zone and introduce its own currency by 1995. (Reuters, AFP)

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Table titled 'WORLD STOCK MARKETS' showing stock indices for various international markets like Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, and Zurich.

Markets Closed

The stock markets in Madrid, Montreal, Sao Paulo and Toronto were closed Monday for a holiday.

Stockholm

Table showing stock market activity for Stockholm.

Milan

Table showing stock market activity for Milan.

London

Table showing stock market activity for London.

Paris

Table showing stock market activity for Paris.

U.S. FUTURES

Table showing U.S. futures prices for grains, oil, and other commodities.

Metals

Table showing U.S. futures prices for various metals.

Livestock

Table showing U.S. futures prices for livestock.

Financial

Table showing U.S. futures prices for financial instruments.

Food

Table showing U.S. futures prices for food commodities.

BRITISH POUND (GBP)

Table showing British pound futures prices.

GERMAN MARK (DM)

Table showing German mark futures prices.

JAPANESE YEN (YEN)

Table showing Japanese yen futures prices.

SWISS FRANC (FRS)

Table showing Swiss franc futures prices.

INDUSTRIALS

Table showing industrial futures prices.

Financial

Table showing financial futures prices.

Stock Indexes

Table showing various stock indices.

Commodity Indexes

Table showing commodity indices.

Moody's

Table showing Moody's credit ratings.

Advertisement for investment information: 'For investment information read THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday in the IHT'.



H.K. Land Targets Seats at Trafalgar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Hongkong Land, having failed in a tender offer that could have doubled its stake in Trafalgar House PLC, said Monday it intended to seek representation on the board.

The Hong Kong-based developer, a member of the Jardine group of companies, declared its offer void, saying that less than 1 percent, or 6.97 million of Trafalgar's outstanding shares, had accepted it by last Friday's deadline. Hongkong Land, which bought 14.9 percent of Trafalgar House on the market last month, had been seeking to buy another 15 percent of the London-based conglomerate.

Trafalgar's management welcomed shareholders' rejection of Hongkong Land and repeated that its offer, at 85 pence (\$1.44) per common share, "seriously undervalued" Trafalgar. The stock closed Monday at 86.5 pence, but analysts' estimates of Trafalgar's break-up value run as high as 160 pence.

"Still, Trafalgar recognizes that it has a responsibility to shareholders to take action to ensure the future growth and prosperity of the company," said its chief executive, Sir Eric Parker.

Trafalgar House has already indicated a willingness to sell its hotel

properties in an effort to release value for stockholders.

Hongkong Land, for its part, said in a statement in Hong Kong that it considered its interest in Trafalgar House a "long-term strategic holding." Hongkong Land's intentions are "wholly supportive" as long as it is "adequately represented on the board," it said.

One leading analyst in Hong Kong said Monday's developments were "hardly very exciting." Laurence Zuckerman of the International Herald Tribune reported. But the analyst, Peter Churchouse of Morgan Stanley Asia, added, "Now, if they had some management control, that would or could be interesting."

Hongkong Land is cash rich and Mr. Churchouse said Trafalgar, with its high dividend yield, was an attractive place for the company to park its money, especially because of the stock's steep discount to net asset value.

Trafalgar House held a board meeting Monday, but a spokesman said there had been no firm decisions taken yet on any board changes. Sir Eric is widely expected to resign.

Discussions are continuing with the Financial Reporting Review Panel over the group's disputed accounting policies, Trafalgar said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Kraft Offer Draws 55% Of Freia

OSLO — Philip Morris Cos. won rights to more than half the stock of Freia Marabou A/S on Monday, further reducing Hershey Foods Corp.'s slim hopes of getting control of Scandinavia's largest chocolate maker.

Three of Freia's four biggest shareholders, holding a total of 54.9 percent of the stock, said they had accepted the friendly takeover offer from Philip Morris's Kraft General Foods International, which values Freia at \$1.5 billion.

Kraft needs acceptance from 66.6 percent of Freia shareholders for its 450 kroner (\$75) a share offer to go through. It also needs approval from the Industry Ministry.

The offer closes Nov. 11, and analysts expect Kraft will win Freia.

Norway's biggest industrial company, the state-controlled Norsk Hydro A/S, accepted the offer for its 44.1 percent of Freia. Hydro said it was also accepting on behalf of the Swedish food and medical group Procordia AB, which has 6.9 percent, and Finland's Paulig Services Ltd., with 3.9 percent.

Hydro, Procordia and Paulig preferred Kraft's bid to a \$1.3 billion offer from Hershey.

New Cuts at Siemens Chip Unit

MUNICH — Accelerating the pace of cutbacks in its unprofitable semiconductor division, Siemens AG said Monday that weak demand would force it to cut the chip division's work force by a further 17 percent worldwide.

"We are going to have to slim down and come down to 11,000 employees at the end of the restructuring program," said Jürgen Knorr, head of the division.

When Mr. Knorr unveiled the five-year restructuring in January, he said Siemens would cut more than 10 percent of its semiconductor work force in a bid to end losses there.

Employment at the division has been reduced to 13,300 so far, a drop of 8 percent from 14,500 employed at the end of 1991.

Operating losses at the division continued through the company's latest financial year, which ended Sept. 30, but Mr. Knorr declined to give details.

He dismissed speculation in the German press that the losses have reached around 1 billion DM (\$675 million).

"Thank God, we are considerably below this," he said. Mr. Knorr said semiconductor sales in the latest business year of around 2 billion DM were below expectations, largely because of weak demand from the engineering sector.

In the current year, Mr. Knorr

Volvo Weighs Closing Plants

GÖTEBORG, Sweden — Volvo AB said Monday that it would cut production of 1993 passenger car models by 5 percent and was considering closing its assembly plants at Kalmar and Uddevalla in Sweden.

The production cut of 12,000, which will reduce the year's output to between 215,000 and 220,000 cars, was necessary because the company had "substantial overcapacity," Volvo said. The company said even though it had increased its market share in its 17 most important markets, total car sales had fallen because the overall market for passenger cars is weak.

Volvo is involved in negotiations to knit closer ties with its French partner, Renault, and the two may eventually go as far as a merger. Lennart Jeansson, president of Volvo Car Corp., the carmaking unit of the truck and car producer, said an assessment of the two plants was being done in cooperation with labor union representatives. The assessment will be completed in November, when it will be put before Volvo Car's board for a final decision.

The Kalmar and Uddevalla plants employ a total of 1,630 people. Were those plants closed, production of cars in Sweden would be concentrated in the Trollhättan plant in Gothenburg, Volvo said.

Volvo AB reported in August a first-half loss of 103 million kronor (\$18.5 million) after financial items, compared with a 1.16 billion kronor profit in the same period of 1991. The nine-month report is due Nov. 19.

(Bloomberg, Reuters, AFP)

said the world market could grow by as much as 7 percent and that renewed demand from the communications industry could boost sales.

When Mr. Knorr announced the restructuring program earlier this year, he said the aim was to match

the productivity of the company's Japanese competitors.

In May, the company said it had abandoned ambitious plans to build a factory to produce 64-megabit memory chips, under development with International Business Machines Corp.

Investor's Europe

Exchange	Index	Monday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	107.50	107.93	-0.40
Brussels	Stock Index	5,351.45	5,369.19	-0.33
Frankfurt	DAX	1,432.54	1,439.66	-0.49
Frankfurt	FAZ	585.61	573.47	-1.37
Helsinki	HEX	694.18	607.92	-0.62
London	Financial Times 30	1,878.80	1,865.20	+0.73
London	FTSE 100	2,557.20	2,541.20	+0.63
Madrid	General Index	Closed	193.91	
Milan	MIB	780.00	788.00	-1.02
Paris	CAC 40	1,655.05	1,657.34	-0.14
Stockholm	Aftersvaerden	745.29	753.55	-1.10
Vienna	Stock Index	356.42	358.85	-0.68
Zurich	SBS	634.90	635.00	-0.02

Sources: Reuters, AFP

Very briefly:

- Aker A/S, the engineering, oil and gas contractor, said pretax profit for the first eight months of the year had fallen 17 percent to 369 million kroner (\$61 million), largely due to losses at its Norwegian Contracting unit, which will receive a 400 million kroner capital injection.
- Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine is offering to buy out minority shareholders in Sogétrap, a portfolio investment company in which it already holds, directly or indirectly, a 55 percent stake.
- BASF AG will close two audio and video-tape plants in Gen. France, and Ettenheim, Germany, because of competitive pressures, market overcapacity and a decline in prices.
- Internationale Nederlanden Groep NV's shareholders approved the issuance of preference shares, an option it wants to have in light of its possible acquisition of a big stake in Banque Bruxelles Lambert.
- Royal Nedlloyd Group NV will shift its 50 percent stake in MSAS: Nedlloyd Air Cargo to the holder of the other 50 percent, MSAS Cargo International Ltd. of London, a Nedlloyd spokesman said.
- Aerospatiale said its AS 30 Inser-guided missile had been successfully adapted to General Dynamics Corp.'s F-16 warplane, the first non-French aircraft to be able to use it.

AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP

BOOM: A Consumer Craze Is Echoing Across China

(Continued from first finance page)
percent in 1991, to the equivalent of \$173 billion — five times the 1978 level, according to the official statistics — and could grow 15 percent this year. These numbers reflect a vigor that even some government officials admit has taken them by surprise.

These statistics do not include smuggled goods or those sold in the vast gray market, where billions of dollars more in foreign products are said to change hands annually, particularly near the border with Hong Kong.

Judging from official figures, foreign brands should be out of reach for the average Chinese. The average annual wage in China is less than \$500, with a large gap between rural areas, where most of China's people still live, and urban areas, where the population is a little more than 300 million.

But in both the countryside and cities people have developed numerous means of obtaining extra income. Many workers have second jobs or trade freely on their

own through shops or informal businesses; little of that income is reported. Workers also receive a variety of bonuses that often fail to show up in the official statistics. Housing prices are heavily subsidized, meaning a high proportion of income is disposable.

When Chinese shoppers go to market now they are armed not only with large amounts of cash but a highly refined sense of cachet. A hierarchy has developed, with imported products the most coveted, followed by goods made in China at joint-venture factories.

A distant third are the home-grown products, which are cheap but generally shoddy and poorly packaged. The foreign-brand goods are from three to eight times as expensive as Chinese products, but that seems hardly to matter.

"I always buy joint-venture products if I can afford them because the quality is so much better than the Chinese junk," said Feng Guoye, who was browsing in an electronics shop on Nanjing Road.

For some foreign companies the results have been impressive. Coca-Cola, for example, was first imported into China in 1979, but was available only to tourists or the minuscule number of Chinese with access to foreign currencies.

In 1981, Coca-Cola Co. built a plant in Beijing, but it used imported concentrate and had limited distribution. The company built its first wholly owned plant in Shanghai in 1988. That plant makes its own concentrate.

Coca-Cola's soft drinks are now bottled at 13 plants around China and are shipped to many remote areas of the country. China is now the company's second-largest market in Asia, after Japan, and sales are still expanding by more than 20 percent a year.

Johnson & Johnson, which makes baby-care products ranging from shampoo to powder, has just graduated from joint-venture factories to its first wholly owned operation in Shanghai.

Lamont Vows to Stay at Helm

By Erik Ipsen
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Chancellor of the Exchequer Norman Lamont faced a hostile grilling in Parliament Monday over his stewardship of the economy. He made it clear that he intends to remain at the helm but provided few new insights into the likely direction of economic policy.

Asked by one irate member of parliament if his resignation would not indeed be the "best service he could provide the British economy," Mr. Lamont simply replied: "No, I don't agree with that."

Under harsh questioning from members even of his own party, the chancellor also insisted that his credibility with the markets had not been damaged by recent reversals. His record, Mr. Lamont insisted, was one of continually "bearing down" on inflation in spite of immense pressure to change course.

He stressed that he would continue with that policy, explaining that he did not believe in "kick starting" the economy. He specifically ruled out a strong shot of fiscal stimulus as something Britain could not now afford. "Policy is not designed to achieve a particular path of output," he said.

Just how policy will be set remained as large a mystery at the close of the hearing as it had at its outset. Although he had set firm targets for inflation, Mr. Lamont said that inflation measures were of little

use in guiding policy because they are only lagging indicators.

"To guide policy, we have to look ahead," he said, pledging to keep track of a number of barometers including the price of assets such as houses and bonds.

He also repeatedly stressed that he was not prepared simply "to let the pound go" wherever it may.

Mr. Lamont was forced to admit that the new policy he put in place following Britain's retreat from the European exchange-rate mechanism was in fact the same policy the country had before joining the mechanism two years ago. He justified the resurrected policy by saying that "in the 1980s we had a more successful performance on inflation than we had in the 1970s."

Mr. Lamont said that "we had no option but to withdraw" from the ERM last month after the pound had come under heavy speculative pressure.

He said Britain would return to the currency grid in due course but not until large differences in German and British monetary policy had narrowed.

In a press conference on Monday, Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, threw his weight behind Mr. Lamont.

"There are no soft options," he said, arguing that it was unrealistic to expect Britain single-handedly to be able to solve economic problems that currently bedevil the entire industrialized world.

- European monetary chaos
- The dollar crisis
- The U.S. election
- Civil war in Yugoslavia
- Face-off over Iraq
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Italy	Lira 450,000	675,000	250,000
Luxembourg	Lfr. 13,000	21,000	7,100
Netherlands	R. 710	1,135	390
Norway	Nkr. 3,200	5,000	1,800
Portugal	Esc. 45,000	75,000	25,000
Spain	Pes. 45,000	67,500	25,000
Sweden (incl. hand delivery)	Skr. 55,000	82,500	27,500
Switzerland	Sfr. 2,900	4,350	1,600
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INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

They talked about who's who and what's what. She had plenty of ammunition.

TIME
INTERNATIONAL
THE WORLD'S NEWSMAGAZINE

NASDAQ

Monday's Prices
NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.

High	Low	Stock	Div	Yield %	High	Low	P/E Ratio
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00

100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00

100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00

100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
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100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00
100.00	98.00	Alcoa	0.00	0.00	100.00	98.00	10.00



Salvatore Ferragamo

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and Trade
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Firm to Help T

World Trade Agrees to Sell E.K. Tower

HONG KONG — World Trade Center Group Ltd. said Monday it had agreed to sell the Hong Kong World Trade Center to China's Resource River Ltd. for 2.5 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$323 million).

Thai Publisher Takes On U.S.

By Deirdre Carmody New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Early last year, a new California magazine called Buzz was short of money and had to suspend publication.

Mr. Sondhi is now the majority shareholder in Buzz magazine, with the three founders as minority shareholders.

I am trying to create an Asia-Pacific publishing network because that is where growth lies.

about \$60 million. Still, he retains a controlling interest. Mr. Sondhi envisions an Asia-Pacific network linking California, Thailand and Hong Kong.

His expansion plans, however, include neither licensing agreements with existing companies nor joint ventures.

The difference between me and publishing executives in the U.S. is that if I don't wake up tomorrow and find a nice magazine in Southern California that she thinks would be another Buzz, I can sign the check at once.

Campbell Targets Arnotts and Asia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SYDNEY — Campbell Soup Co. of the United States said it was looking to Asia for growth after announcing a 1.23 billion dollar (\$885 million) takeover bid Monday for Australia's largest cookie and cracker maker, Arnotts Ltd.

Shares in Arnotts were selling at 8.00 dollars when trading was suspended just before the announcement.

No shares changed hands when trading was resumed last Monday. Analysts advised clients not to sell until Arnotts issued a reply.

Campbell's offer is conditional on acquiring a minimum 50.1 percent ownership and is dependent on approval by the Foreign Investment Review Board.

U.S. Rice Product Cooking for Japan

Reuters

TOKYO — Campbell Soup Co. said Monday it may export U.S.-made cooked rice products to Japan as early as March if they are found to suit Japanese palates.

The products are part of the "TV Dinner" series of frozen meals that Campbell Japan, a wholly owned unit of the U.S. company, plans to sell mainly to company cafeterias.

Arnotts, the world's seventh-largest cookie and cracker company, was founded in 1865 and makes brands that have become cultural icons in Australia.

U.S. Firm to Help Taiwan Launch Satellite

Agence France-Press

TAIPEI — Taiwan and the United States signed a \$1 million agreement here Monday under which a U.S. company will help Taiwan launch its first satellite six years from now, officials said.

Under the agreement, the U.S.-based Aerospace Corp. will in the next nine months provide technological and consulting assistance, including an assessment of the satellite system, its orbit mission and launch.

Aerospace Corp. will consult on ground station engineering and joint venture sourcing, Mr. Tai said.

Sanyo Securities Closes 2 Offices

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Sanyo Securities Co. announced on Monday the closure of two overseas offices as part of a cost-cutting program.

Sanyo closed the Los Angeles office of its U.S. subsidiary, Sanyo Securities America Inc., on Friday.

In June, Sanyo closed offices in Milan, Madrid and Sydney.

Australia Sales Data Show Weakness

Bloomberg Business News

CANBERRA — Retail sales inched up 0.1 percent in August from July, the government announced Monday, yet another sign that Australia's economic recovery is much weaker than hoped.

In an attempt to help stave off a possible "double dip" recession, the authorities may move to cut interest rates before Christmas, economists said.

The retail sales figure comes in the wake of unemployment data last week that showed only a slight drop in the jobless rate, to 10.8 percent in August from 10.9 percent in July.

Investor's Asia

Table with columns for Hong Kong, Singapore, Tokyo, Exchange, Index, Monday Close, Prev. Close, % Change. Includes line graphs for Hang Seng, Straits Times, and Nikkei 225.

Very briefly:

- Ipec Inc., the Japanese publisher, sought protection from its creditors with debts of 15 billion yen (\$123 million); it was hit by slumps in the foreign real estate business it started in the late 1980s.
- Asian Development Bank is likely to consider approval of a \$70 million loan to Cambodia before the end of the year; it would be used to rebuild roads, power stations, irrigation systems and hospitals.
- Taiwan approved \$80.2 million of foreign investment by local companies in September, down almost 47 percent from a year ago; such investment fell almost 43 percent in the first nine months.
- Nippon Sanso KK, Japan's leading oxygen maker, bought Industrial Welding Supply Co. of the United States through its American unit, Tri Gas Inc., for about \$6 million.
- Australia's Prices Surveillance Authority called for an end to import restrictions on U.S.-made computer software, saying Australian consumers pay 50 percent more than Americans for U.S. software.
- Australia's banks and other credit card providers may get government clearance to charge annual fees in exchange for cutting credit card interest rates, according to a published report.
- Philippines' president Fidel V. Ramos approved issuance of \$3.8 billion in bonds as part of a debt-restructuring package; foreign creditor banks have subscribed to about 97 percent of the bonds.

Large table titled 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS' with columns for fund names, currencies, and prices. Includes sub-sections for 'Other Funds' and 'RECENTLY LISTED FUNDS'.

SPORTS FOOTBALL

'Laughingstock' Raiders Embarrass the Bills, 20-3

The Associated Press
Perhaps the Los Angeles Raiders were written off too early.

Tom Marinovich threw two first-half touchdowns passes and the defense stymied the National Football League's No. 1 offense Sunday as the Raiders overpowered the Buffalo Bills, 20-3.

It was the Raiders' second straight victory after an eight-game losing streak that started Dec. 8, 1991, when the Bills rallied to win by 30-27 in overtime.

Marinovich threw a 2-yard scoring pass to Eric Dickerson in the first quarter and a 52-yarder to Tim Brown in the second period to give the Raiders all the points they'd need.

Marinovich completed 11 of 21 passes for 188 yards with one interception and was sacked four times.

Dickerson rushed for 52 yards on 16 carries, giving him 12,720

six plays on their second possession to take a 7-0 lead, scoring on the Marinovich-to-Dickerson pass.

They nearly extended their lead less than two minutes later. Chris Mohr was in the end zone to punt. Elvis Patterson burst through from the left side and it appeared he would block the kick. But Mohr sidestepped and ran 11 yards for a first down.

The Bills then moved into position for a 25-yard field goal by Steve Christie, making it 7-3 early in the second period.

That was it for the Bills, their fewest points since they lost to the Chicago Bears, 24-3, on Oct. 2, 1988.

Colts 28, Bengals 24: Warren Moon tied his career high with five touchdown passes, three to Haywood Jeffries and two to Ernest Givins, while Lorenzo White ran for a career-high 149 yards as Houston won in Cincinnati.

Moore completed 21 of 32 for 216 yards and was sacked.

The Bengals' quarterback, Boomer Esiason, bruised his passing arm in the fourth quarter when he hit it on Al Smith's helmet after releasing the ball. Esiason had to leave the game, but X-rays found no fracture.



Jim Kelly, who was sacked five times and intercepted once, also was penalized for grabbing the face mask of the Raiders' Terry McDaniel after the defensive back picked up a fumble by the Bills.

"Last week, we were the laughingstock of the NFL," defensive lineman Nolan Harrison said. "I wonder what they will say about us now."

For the two-time defending AFC champion Bills, it was a second straight one-sided setback after opening the season with four victories in which they averaged over 38 points.

Buffalo came in trying to rebound from a 37-10 loss to Miami, but failed miserably, mainly because of the Raiders' defense.

NFL ROUNDUP

yards in his career, 19 behind Tony Dorsett, the NFL's No. 2 career rusher.

The Bills' quarterback, Jim Kelly, was 26 of 45 passing for 302 yards with one interception. He was sacked five times, twice each by Anthony Smith and Howie Long.

Bills running back Thurman Thomas, hampered by spasms in his neck, finished with 52 yards on 16 carries and three receptions for 27 yards.

The Raiders moved 50 yards on

Walker Is New USOC Chief, Steinbrenner Re-elected

The Associated Press
MIAMI BEACH — LeRoy Walker has been elected the 23rd president of the United States Olympic Committee and George Steinbrenner has been re-elected out of three vice presidents at the body's final day of meetings.

While Walker unopposed, the election of the vice presidents was not as sure. Steinbrenner, the New York Yankees' erudite owner, was re-elected after a secret ballot Sunday.

He was opposed by Joe Henson, a former Olympic wrestling bronze medalist. Henson had said that Steinbrenner, who was convicted of campaign irregularities in connection with Richard Nixon's 1972 presidential bid and barred from baseball for his involvement with a gambler, did not merit the vice presidency.

Along with Steinbrenner, Mi-

chael B. Lenard, and Ralph Hale were elected vice presidents. The three were elected by the 95 voting members of the USOC Board of Directors.

Walker, 74, is the first black to be president in the group's 92-year history. Sandra Baldwin will replace him as treasurer.

Walker said he welcomed the constant reminder of his race.

"I don't mind people saying that I was the first black president because I know that I went through all this and achieved it on merit," he said. "I hope this sends a message to all those people who have been disenfranchised to not lose faith and to stay the course."

Walker succeeds William Hybl, who for 13 months held the post vacated when his predecessor, Robert Helmick, resigned following revelations of business dealings with Olympic clients.

Colts 6, Jets 3: In a game both offenses would like to forget, Indianapolis, playing at home, got two field goals from Dean Biasucci, with the second, from 47 yards, beating New York in overtime.

Biasucci also missed three times and Indianapolis couldn't reach the end zone, although it held a 282-147 edge in yards, had 22 first downs to eight for New York and held onto the ball for 45:05.

Cary Blanchard's 35-yard field goal for the Jets with 30 seconds to go in regulation tied it. The Jets had 10 penalties for 105 yards.

Saints 13, Rams 10: To beat visiting Los Angeles, New Orleans once again relied on its powerful defense, which has yielded only 61 points in six games, second only to Philadelphia's 58.

Rickey Jackson had three sacks and the Rams gained only 196 yards.

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE		NATIONAL CONFERENCE	
Team	W-L-T	Team	W-L-T
Atlanta	2-0-0	San Francisco	4-1-0
Buffalo	2-2-0	New Orleans	4-2-0
Cincinnati	2-2-0	Los Angeles	3-2-0
Cleveland	2-2-0	San Diego	3-2-0
Dallas	2-2-0	Seattle	3-2-0
Denver	2-2-0	Washington	3-2-0
Indianapolis	2-2-0	LA Raiders	3-2-0
Minnesota	2-2-0	San Jose	3-2-0
New England	2-2-0	Seattle	3-2-0
New York Jets	2-2-0	San Francisco	3-2-0
Pittsburgh	2-2-0	San Diego	3-2-0
Pittsburgh	2-2-0	Seattle	3-2-0
Pittsburgh	2-2-0	Seattle	3-2-0

SCOREBOARD

FOOTBALL

The AP Top 25

With first-place votes in parentheses, records through Oct. 10 (total points based on 15 points for a first place vote through one point for a 25th place vote) and rankings in last week's poll:

Rank	Team	Record	Points
1	Washington (20)	5-0	1,579
2	Alabama (1)	4-0	1,516
3	Michigan (1)	4-0	1,419
4	Alabama (1)	4-0	1,315
5	Texas A&M	3-0	1,288
6	Florida St.	3-0	1,222
7	Colorado	3-0	1,142
8	Stanford	3-0	1,101
9	Florida St.	3-0	1,023
10	Florida St.	3-0	958
11	Nebraska	3-0	955
12	Nebraska	3-0	850
13	Nebraska	3-0	822
14	Syracuse	3-0	722
15	Mississippi St.	3-0	622
16	Georgia Tech	3-0	578
17	Virginia	3-0	571
18	Southern Cal	2-1	497
19	Clemson	3-0	377
20	North Carolina	3-0	370
21	North Carolina	3-0	323
22	Washington St.	3-0	299
23	Georgia Tech	3-0	298
24	West Virginia	3-0	132
25	Kansas	4-1	85

SIDELINES

Title Fight Has 1 Winner, 2 Losers

CARTAGENA, Colombia (AP) — Jorge Eliecer Julio has won the WBA bantamweight title from Eddie Lee Cook in a bloody fight that left both boxers hospitalized.

Julio, a Colombian ranked No. 1 entering the fight, won a unanimous Sunday's 12-round bout but needed 35 stitches in five facial wounds, had bruised ribs and a cut on his right hand. Cook sustained two cuts on his brow, one very deep, and was suffering violent cramps because of dehydration.

Chris Eubank of England, the WBO super-middleweight champion, is to make the fifth defense of his title against Paraguay's Juan Carlos Gimenez in Manchester on Nov. 28.

Osaki Wins His Fourth Japan Open

RYUGASAKI, Japan (AP) — Masashi (Jumbo) Ozaki shot 3-under-par 69 in heavy rain Monday and won a record-tying fourth Japan Open by five shots. His first prize of \$150,000 gave him a record 131,545,466 yen (\$1.1 million) in Japan PGA tour winnings this year.

Brent Franklin of Canada shot a 69 and shared second place at 282 with Japan's Masahiro Kuramoto, who shot 71.

John Cook shot 4-under-par 68 Sunday to beat David Frost by two strokes and win the Las Vegas Invitational, earning \$234,000 to go over the \$1 million mark in earnings for 1992. Frost shot 9-under 63, the best round of the day.

For the Record

The German sports federation said Monday it would increase its annual spending on drug testing by more than 100,000 Deutsche marks (\$68,000), to about 1 million DM, in 1993.

Women's soccer could be included in the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta, the IOC's president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said Monday.

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WALEY DIVISION		ADAMS DIVISION	
Team	W-L-T	Team	W-L-T
Philadelphia	2-0-0	Quebec	2-0-0
New Jersey	2-0-0	St. Louis	2-0-0
Pittsburgh	1-0-0	St. Louis	2-0-0
NY Rangers	1-0-0	St. Louis	2-0-0
Washington	1-0-0	St. Louis	2-0-0
NY Islanders	0-0-0	St. Louis	2-0-0

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

THE anti-Nimzo Indian 4 f3 often leads into the Saemisch Attack, as it does here after 4...d5 5 a3 Bc3 6 b6 c5. On 7 g4, it is passive to recapture with 7...e4. A game between Florin Gheorghiu and Bobby Fischer in the Havana Olympiad 1966 went 6...0-0 7 d4 e3 8 a3 Nf5 9 Qc2 Re8 10 g4! Nf4 11 b4 c5 12 Kf2 Ng6 13 Bd3. With a powerful attack that gave the Romanian grandmaster his only victory over Fischer.

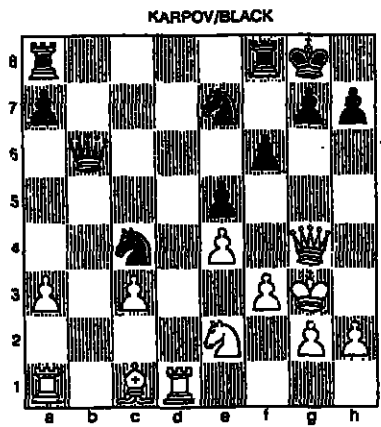
Shirov has recently been successful with 8 Qd3; he does not mind moving his king after 8...b6 9 e4 Bc6 10 Qd2 Bf1 11 Kd1 as long as he has the center.

On 13 de, the position dawn sacrifice with 13...Qc8 was played by Kiril Georgiev in Round 5. Karpov's improvement, 13...Qe7, was in accordance with his staid regimen for handling Black.

In Karpov's annotations in Inside Chess of Sept. 14, he writes, "The end that follows 14 Qd6 Qd6 15 c3 Nc3 16 Nd4 Nd4 17 c4 Nd6 is equal." But when the aggressive Shirov insists on playing to win, so does Karpov.

In similar positions arising in this gambit, Black usually recaptures with 17...ab, thus obtaining both half-open a and c files.

But here Karpov explained that 17...ab 18 Rd1 Rd8 19 Rd8 20 Bg5 yields White counterchances. Besides his 17...Qb6! 18 Bc3 Qc6! 19 Rbd1 Nd5 was very strong. Thus, 20 Rd3 (20 Qd7? Ne3



Shirov tried 22 Kg3, but Karpov hammered him with 22...f5!, break down the king's cover.

Naturally, 23 Qg5 f4 24 Kh3 Rf6! was out of the question, so Shirov had to play 23 e4 Nf5 24 Kh3 and allow Karpov to win rook for knight for 24...Nc3 25 Bc3 Ne3 26 Qe4 Qe6 27 Kg3 Nd1 28 Rd1.

Karpov's endgame technique was ruthlessly efficient, as usual. On 32 Ra2, Shirov could not make a stand with 33 Bb3 because of 33...e4! Next, Karpov tied up with 34...Rf6! 35 Re5 Rf6 36 c5 Ra5 Rf6 37 Nf4 Rcc5.

After 39...Ra4! Shirov saw no future in 40 Nd3 Ra2 41 Kf1 Rd5, so he gave up.

NIMZO-INDIAN DEFENSE

White	Black	White	Black
Shirov	Karpov	Shirov	Karpov
1 d4	Nf6	21 Bc1	Qb6
2 c4	e6	22 Kg3	f5
3 Nc3	Bd4	23 e4	Nf5
4 f3	e5	24 Kh3	Ne3
5 a3	Bc3	25 Bc3	Ne3
6 b6	c5	26 Qe4	Qe6
7 g4	Nd5	27 Kg3	Nd1
8 Qc3	Rd8	28 Rd1	Rd8
9 e4	Ba6	29 Re1	Qf6
10 Qd2	Bf1	30 Qf5	Rf6
11 Kf1	Ne7	31 Rd2	Rd2
12 Na2	Nc6	32 Bb1	Ra2
13 de	Qc7	33 Bb3	Ra3
14 Qf4	e5	34 e4	Rf6
15 Qe7	c4	35 Re5	Rf6
16 Kf2	Na5	36 c5	Ra5
17 cb	Qb6	37 Re7	Rcc5
18 Bc3	Re5	38 Re5	Re5
19 Rbd1	Nc4	39 Ra4	Rc7
20 Bg5	f6	40 Resigns	

BOOKS

THE DIVERSITY OF LIFE

By Edward O. Wilson. Illustrated. 424 pages. \$29.95. Belknap/Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

IN many respects, Edward O. Wilson's important new book, "The Diversity of Life," is a celebration of the miracle of evolution and the astonishing inventiveness of natural selection.

You suspect he's building a case to show how little we know of the environment's complexity and how recklessly we are spending the abundance of nature's storehouse. Still, you want to concentrate on the wonders he unfolds. There's his description, for instance, of how spiders travel through the air by spinning out web filaments long enough to be picked up and carried by the wind like a balloon.

But then about halfway through "The Diversity of Life," you come to a chart that traces the full geological history of life from four billion years ago to the present. At intervals along a horizontal line there appear little lightning bolts to designate when "biodiversity was sharply reduced by the great extinction spasms." There are six of these. The first, for example, appears 450 million years ago at the dividing line between the Ordovician Period and the Silurian. The fifth marks the cataclysmic end of the Age of Reptiles, about 65 million years ago. But here's the shocker: The last appears just to the right of zero years ago, or a few decades from now. We are coming up on the sixth "major extinction spasm" in the history of life on Earth.

The more you think about it, the more you realize that even the good news is bad. For instance, the good news is that the struggle to protect elephants or whales is not merely about saving these charismatic creatures but rather about preserving the infinitely complex habitats of which such animals are only the most manifest glories.

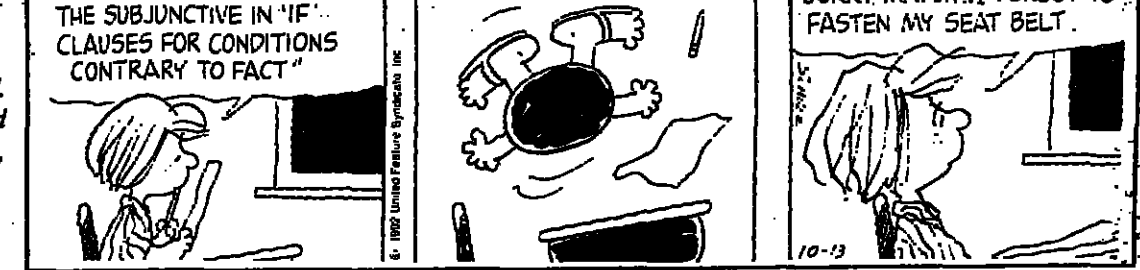
Moreover, the ethical dilemmas portended by this book are depressing. Where it comes to the conflicting needs of a starving Ecuadorian peasant and a rapidly diminishing rain forest, who in good conscience can ask the peasant to die for the sake of genetic diversity?

As it turns out, this book does deliver much grim information. Wilson celebrates the complexity of evolution precisely to emphasize the extent of the catastrophe we face. Yet he gives cause for hope, too. There is evidence that ecosystems like the rain forest can be profitably used without harming them. As he concludes, "The race is on to develop methods, to draw more income from the wildlands without killing them, and so to give the invisible hand of free-market economics a green thumb."

So despite the pessimism in "The Diversity of Life," its virtue is not that it frightens but that it educates. It broadens our understanding of what Darwin revealed. It hints that even if humans weren't created by the hand of God, they may yet prove to be a blessing on Earth.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

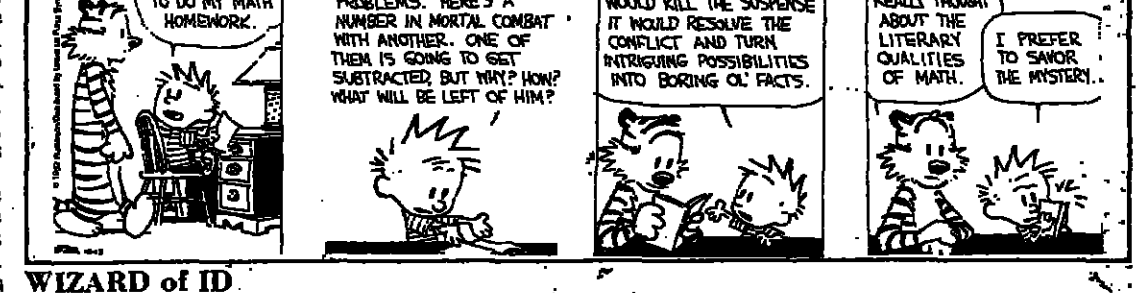
PEANUTS



BEETLE BAILEY



CALVIN AND HOBBES



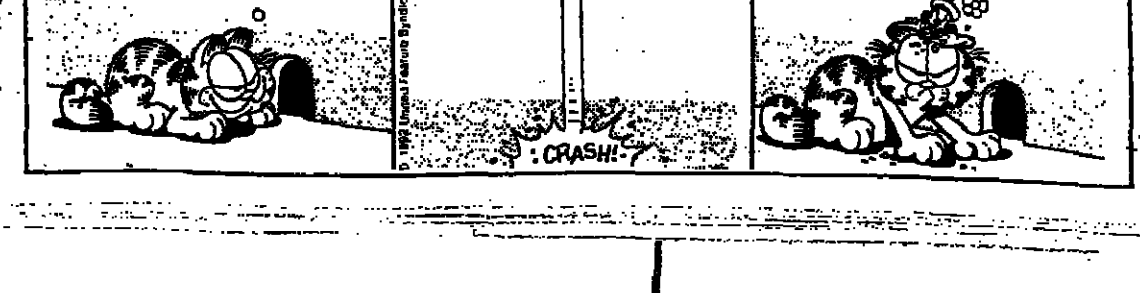
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



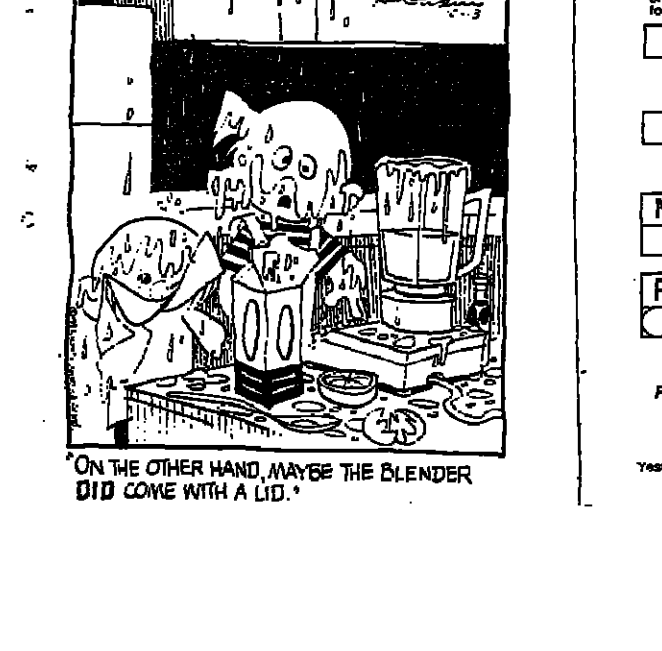
GARFIELD



DOONESBURY



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble three four-jumble words, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

AGGYB

RAJOM

MUTTUL

PANPHE

Print answer here: _____ TO _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FLOUR BUKUM GUBOEL LIZARD
Answer: What is the best known use of flour? What would he be best known for? —GUY ARD

SPORTS BASEBALL

Pirates and Athletics Strike Early to Stave Off Departure

Bonds Stars in 7-1 Rout

By Murray Chass
New York Times Service
PITTSBURGH — Inspired pep talks by a father-son type talk with manager the night before, Barry Bonds doubled for his first position hit with a runner in scoring position and helped keep the Pittsburgh Pirates alive in the National League pennant playoff.

Bonds, a .091 hitter in the first two games of this series, erupted in his three-year October magic in a rapid-fire four-double, four-run first-inning outburst against Steve Avery that catapulted the Pirates to a 7-1 victory over the Atlanta Braves on Sunday night.

The enigmatic Bonds also singled in the third inning, stole second and came around to score, and capped off an Atlanta rally by making a fine running catch of Ron Gandy's drive to left-center field in the fourth just after Sid Bream doubled.

Bob Walk, a journeyman pitcher and unlikely hero, pitched a three-inning shutout for the Braves on the hit until the eighth inning, as the Pirates reduced the Braves' lead to three games to two.

The teams will resume the four-game series in Atlanta on Tuesday night, when Tim Wakefield, the remarkable rookie knuckleballer who pitched a five-inning win in Game 3, opposes Tom Glavine, the loser in that game.

Bonds, a strong candidate for his second National League most valuable player award in three years, is considered by many the best player in the game. He shows it during the 162-game season from April through September, but the evidence has disappeared in October.

After striking out twice in Game 4 Saturday night, Bonds was left with a .091 batting average (1 for 11) for this series and a .143 average (8 for 56) for all of the playoff games he had appeared in during the last three seasons.

In addition, he had no hits in 17 at-bats with runners in scoring position in those games and just one hit in 29 times at-bat with runners on base. He had driven in only one run, that with a forecourt grounder in Game 5 of the 1990 championship series.

After his 17th unproductive performance in 17 playoff games, Bonds sought a meeting with Jim Leyland, the Pirates' manager. He needed reassurance and he got it.

"I had a tremendous discussion with Barry," Leyland said. "There was absolutely nothing negative about the discussion. It was a discussion about a lot of years in Pittsburgh, like a father-and-son talk. We must have stayed for an hour and a half. It was all positive. It was a great talk."

"Barry doesn't call it pressure," Leyland added. "I do to an extent. He feels bad. He feels he's let me down; he's let the club down."

"But he's not the only guy who hasn't produced. I haven't produced. But he feels bad. I think there's some uncertainty about where he's going to be. Are we going to be together? Could this be his last game as a Pittsburgh Pirate? He's a bright guy, a sensitive guy. I think that's one of the things that's on his mind. It was very emotional."

Bonds, who is expected to leave the Pirates as a free agent this winter, batted in the first inning Sunday night after Gary Redus led off by looping a double to right field and scored on Jay Bell's hard ground single to center. After going to a 3-1 count, Bonds fouled off three successive pitches, then slugged a drive that hit the right-center field fence on one bounce.

Bell, who had reached second on Andy Van Slyke's ground out, raced home and Bonds stood at second with a crowd-arousing double.

Jeff King, who had staggered through his own playoff production problems with 2 hits in 16 times at-bat, then socked another double, sending Bonds home.



As Roberto Alomar cheered the ball along, Dennis Eckersley watched his two-run homer sail over the fence in Oakland. It gave the Blue Jays a 6-6 tie in the ninth.

Lloyd McClendon followed with the fourth double of the inning — and the first of his three hits — and the Pirates led, 4-0.

The lightning-like onslaught finished Avery before Don Slaught could bat. No starting pitcher had lasted so briefly in an NL series game since Bob Moose of the Pirates faced only five Cincinnati batters without getting an out in 1972.

This was a different experience for Avery, who last October allowed the Pirates no runs in 16 1/3 innings.

The Pirates didn't score any more runs in that inning, but in the third Bonds led off with a single, stole second, moved 6/3 to third as King bounced an infield single and scored on McClendon's fly to center. Redus doubled across a run in the sixth, and consecutive singles by King, McClendon and Slaught produced the seventh run in the seventh.

Walk, meanwhile, was brilliant. The 35-year-old right-hander, who moved from starting rotation to bullpen to disabled list in a couple of different cycles this year, walked three batters in the first two innings but didn't give up a hit until Bream's fine drive landed inches inside the right-field line in the fourth.

Gant, who hit a grand slam against Walk when he pitched in relief in the second game, then cracked a line drive to left-center that looked like it might be another double before Bonds ran it down.

Walk then limited the Braves to one walk in the next three innings, before they broke through for a run in the eighth on Lonnie Smith's leadoff pinch-hit triple and a ground out by Jeff Blaser.

Atlanta last week, there have been hard feelings here. On that front, Leyland has taken Bonds' part with true baseball eloquence: "If somebody offers them \$10 million to go someplace else, I can't tell them to stay here because the Allegheny and Monongahela meet to form the Ohio."

The fortunes of playoff war take some weird twists. Before this game, many had practically begged Leyland to start Wakefield, instead of journeyman Bob Walk, one of the game's least-heralded 92-67 pitchers. Even Leyland admitted, during a pregame drizzle, that if Game 5 were rained out, he'd think seriously about starting Wakefield — not Walk — in the makeup game on Monday.

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Luckily for the Pirates, the rain stopped. Walk did the rest. After walking two men in the first inning, he took a one-hit shutout into the eighth. The only time he was close to giving up a run in the early going, Bonds saved him.

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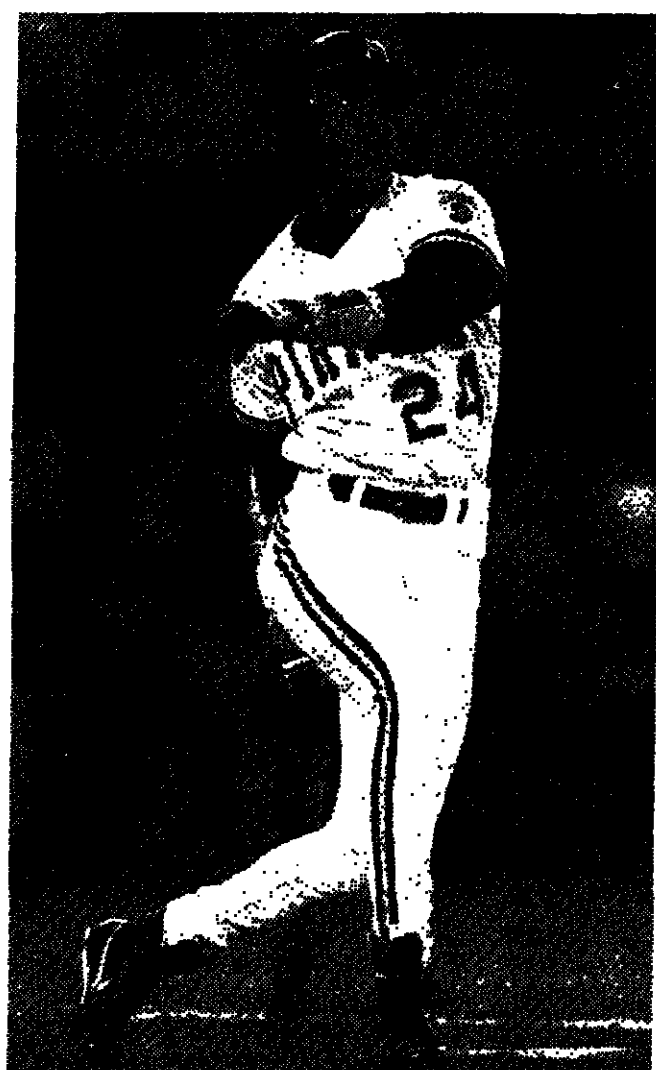
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Barry Bonds hit the second of four doubles in a four-run first.

Jays Win in 11th After 6-Run Rally

By Michael Wilbon
Washington Post Service

OAKLAND — The Toronto Blue Jays couldn't catch Rickey Henderson on Monday and they didn't catch up with Dave Stewart or the Oakland Athletics, either. Instead, the A's bounced back from a devastating defeat a day earlier and beat Toronto, 6-2, closing their deficit in the American League playoffs to 3-2.

Ruben Sierra, doing a good imitation of the man he replaced, Jose Canseco, hit a two-run homer in the first inning that began David Cone's demise and chased him with an RBI single in the fifth.

Jerry Browne, back in the lineup at third base because Carney Lansford was too banged up to play, went 4 for 4, drove in two runs and scored twice.

The Blue Jays tried to catch Henderson. They tried to get him at first base and threw the ball into right field. They tried to get him at third base, and threw it into left.

Henderson rattled the Blue Jays so much that in the seventh inning, the Toronto coach Gene Tenace was ejected when he bolted from the dugout, and had to be held back by his manager, Cito Gaston, to argue a checked swing on a 1-2 pitch.

Henderson watched the dispute with mild bemusement, and singled on the next pitch. He then left for a pinch runner because of a tight hamstring, and exited with a smile, to a standing ovation.

Henderson, Sierra and Browne had all eight of Oakland's hits.

Jays Fall Victim to Stewart, Sierra and Henderson, 6-2

The Associated Press

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Added up, it gave the A's a 6-1 lead after six innings. That was exactly the score by which they led Game 4 before Toronto stunned Dennis Eckersley and shocked Oakland for a 7-6 victory in 11 innings.

This time, the A's did not let it get away as Stewart improved to 6-0 lifetime in the playoffs. After getting a no-decision in Game 1, Oakland's big-game ace came back and allowed seven hits, walking three and striking out five.

Stewart pitched just his third complete game in 33 starts this season and it was the first complete game in the AL playoffs since Bruce Hurst of Boston had one in 1986.

Cone, starting on three days' rest for the first time this season, looked nothing like the pitcher who shut out Oakland for eight innings in Game 2.

In the third, Henderson drew a walk and took big leads off first that drew several throws from Cone and catcher Pat Borders. Cone finally threw a pickoff attempt into the dirt, and the ball scooped past first baseman John Olerud into foul territory in right field as Henderson raced to third.

Browne, picked up on waivers before the season and a key utility player for the Athletics this year, then singled up the middle, scoring Henderson.

Dave Winfield's second homer of the playoffs, both off Stewart, cut Oakland's lead to 3-1 in the fourth. But the Athletics wouldn't quit, playing aggressive and savvy baseball.

Henderson sparked a three-run rally in the fifth after Lance Blankenship led off by reaching second on an fielding error by third baseman Kelly Gruber. Henderson surprised everyone by bunting, something he rarely does and actually dislikes because he has gotten hurt in the past by caroms off the bat.

This time, though, Henderson dropped a perfect bunt that Cone had to field down the third-base line with the infield back. Cone never made a throw to first as the speedy Henderson reached base safely for a single and Blankenship went to third.

Browne then rapped his third hit, with Henderson taking off on a second-and-run play. Blankenship scored and Henderson kept going to third, drawing a throw from right fielder Joe Carter that bounced past Gruber. Henderson popped up from his slide and scored as Gruber chased the ball to the fence in foul territory. Cone also ran after the ball, failing to cover third, and shortstop Manuel Lee was covering second, so Browne simply cruised into the abandoned third base.

Browne scored a few moments later on Sierra's single up the middle. That knocked out Cone, the victim of all six runs, three earned, in four innings. Jimmy Key replaced Cone and gave up a sacrifice and a walk to Mark McGwire. But Key got help from Borders, who gunned down Sierra in a steal attempt of third, and ended the inning on Terry Steinbach's grounder to short, forcing McGwire.

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The Boxscore

ATLANTA		PITTSBURGH	
ab	r	ab	r
Mixon cf	4	Redus 1b	4
Blair 2b	3	Bell ss	2
Justice 3b	4	Van Slyke cf	5
Justice rf	2	Bonds lf	2
Bream 1b	4	King 2b	4
Gant lf	4	McClendon 3b	2
Berryhill c	4	McClendon 3b	2
Lantz 2b	3	Smith 1b	1
Avery p	0	Walk p	4
PSmith p	1		
O-Tray p	1		
Silbrund p	0		
Freeman p	0		
b-Smith p	1		
Marcus p	0		
Yates p	0		
Totals	28	35	7

The Boxscore

TORONTO		OAKLAND	
ab	r	ab	r
Rasmus 2b	5	Browne cf	2
Carter rf	4	Wright 2b	2
Wright 2b	4	Sierra rf	4
Olerud 1b	5	Sierra rf	4
Lee 2b	5	Lee 2b	5
Borders c	5	Lee 2b	5
Lee 2b	5	Lee 2b	5
Gruber 3b	5	Gruber 3b	5
Griffin ss	2	Griffin ss	2
Totals	47	42	6

When Prime Time Arrives, It's the Barry Bonds Show Playing

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

PITTSBURGH — Prime Time arrived in the first inning. He was too late. It was already mop up time.

Two-sport celebrity Deion Sanders reared a jet, flew few hundred miles after playing both ways for professional football's Atlanta Falcons in Miami in the afternoon, returned to Three Rivers Stadium at 9:27 P.M. and showed up on the Atlanta Braves' bench at 9:12. He strolled into the dugout bundled in a parka and carrying a cup of coffee. He looked very tired, but not too exhausted to avail himself of some nationwide Sunday night exposure.

Then, the No. 10 notched an unusual sight. His best friend in baseball, 22-year-old left-hander Steve Avery, was walking off the mound.

And the Pittsburgh Pirates' half of the first inning wasn't over yet.

The coincidence was so bizarre that it seemed hard to believe. Sanders, who has both the Falcons and Braves doing a slow burn over his two-timing, really did show up just in time to see Avery suffer the

quickest knockout of his career as the Braves lost Game 5 of the National League playoffs. Sanders took his customary perch on the bench just as Lloyd McClendon doubled off the left field wall — the Pirates' fourth double of the first inning — to give Pittsburgh a 4-0 lead.

Boy, that Deion must be some kind of charm, all right.

The Falcons blew a late lead against the Dolphins. (Sanders did his part with a couple of penalties.) Then the Braves got stomped from the get-go on a night when they figured they were odds-on favorites to get into the World Series.

Strange things can change a short playoff series. The Pirates are still in deep trouble, trailing three games to two with Tom Glavine and John Smoltz scheduled to pitch the final two games in Atlanta. But matters have taken a delightful turn for the Pirates in recent days.

First, choke-boy rookie Tim Wakefield and his "knuckleball-that-lady-taught-me-in-the-back-yard" bamboozled the Braves for nine innings in Game 3. That kept the Pirates breathing. Then, this night, something truly strange took place. Not only did the Pirates crush Avery's bones, but superstar Barry Bonds returned.

Some believe that the team finally decided to pay the ransom to Bonds's abductors. That guy in left field

for the first four games could not possibly have been the real Barry Bonds, could it?

The Pirates, of course, maintain that Bonds was never kidnapped and that his RBI double, his single, his stolen base and his spectacular running catch in left were the result of a late-night, soul-to-soul talk with the manager, Jim Leyland, after the Game 4 defeat.

In any case, Bonds is finally loose, hitting pitches under his head, enjoying himself on the base paths and generally looking like a man who's had the handcuffs removed. After 2 1/2 horrible playoffs in a row, what manner of damage could this stunning player do in the remainder of this series?

BEFORE THIS game, Leyland explained to Bonds that nobody could help him very much in his public ordeal. "I always tell the players that I'll never single them out for criticism. We don't point fingers around here," said Leyland. "On the other hand, I can't cover up. If you're hitting .100, it's right there. What am I supposed to say?"

If this proved to be free agent Bonds's last game in Three Rivers Stadium, then he got a send-off worthy of his dazzling career. From the moment of his first-inning double, on a hanging full-count slider with first base open, all boos were transformed into cheers.

Ever since Bonds was spotted "house-bunting in

Atlanta last week, there have been hard feelings here. On that front, Leyland has taken Bonds' part with true baseball eloquence: "If somebody offers them \$10 million to go someplace else, I can't tell them to stay here because the Allegheny and Monongahela meet to form the Ohio."

The fortunes of playoff war take some weird twists. Before this game, many had practically begged Leyland to start Wakefield, instead of journeyman Bob Walk, one of the game's least-heralded 92-67 pitchers. Even Leyland admitted, during a pregame drizzle, that if Game 5 were rained out, he'd think seriously about starting Wakefield — not Walk — in the makeup game on Monday.

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Now good news can travel even faster.

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BEIJING	870-11-000	GHANA	091	KUWAIT	800-288	SPAIN	900-99-00-11
CHINA	800-000	HONG KONG	800-000	LUXEMBOURG	8-800-011	SWEDEN	020-795-011
CHINA (HK)	800-000	IRELAND	1-800-550-000	NETHERLANDS	060-022-911	SWITZERLAND	155-00-11
HONG KONG	800-000	ISRAEL	177-100-2222	NORWAY	050-1001	TURKEY	904-800-2277
INDIA	800-000	JAPAN	050-100-0000	POLAND	050-100-0000	UNITED KINGDOM	0500-85-011

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ART BUCHWALD

Taking the Low Road

WASHINGTON — There aren't too many surprises in this presidential campaign. One that has shaken people is that President Bush has decided to take the low road and leave the high road to Dan Quayle.



Buchwald

I called up Roger Bomb, one of the president's top advisers. "What happened? Why has the president turned sleazy?" "He hasn't turned sleazy. He is just being more presidential than he has been in the past. After all, we are coming up to the final inning."

"But he called Governor Clinton a traitor. You told me last week that Quayle was going to accuse Clinton of selling out his country by leading anti-American demonstrations in Moscow. Why did Bush take the mnd-slinging away from him?"

"The electorate wasn't listening to Quayle. Dan could have said that Al Gore was the illegitimate son of Fidel Castro and nobody would have taken him seriously. "But when you have the president of the United States calling the Democratic candidate a traitor, people listen."

"Was Bush programmed to go that far?" "No, he just said it off the top of his head. "George Bush is fed up with all those Americans who won't put their country first, and he feels that

Faye Dunaway's Battle Against Time

By Betsy Sharkey

BEVERLY HILLS, California — Faye Dunaway is doing her best to look ordinary. Barefoot, sandals kicked off, the steady, high-gloss star of "Bonnie and Clyde," "Chinatown" and "Network" is curled up on a makeshift couch, a wrinkled white sheet draped across it, in the pool house she is converting into an office behind her Beverly Hills home.



Faye Dunaway wants "to change the definitions of a woman that are stultifying."

The actress, who has spent much of a lifetime making grand entrances, now sits as if on a stage that is bare. She is undefined, unnumbered, stripped down to the essence to talk about the new body of work she hopes to create and the battle she is waging to be able to accomplish it. For the 51-year-old actress, it is, perhaps, the fight of her life. After a nearly 30-year career that includes 38 films and 8 television movies, Dunaway has run headlong into the problem that will soon face Meryl Streep, Susan Sarandon, Anjelica Huston and an increasing number of actresses moving into and through their 40s. As a female star grows older, the leading roles coming out of Hollywood simply disappear.

Dunaway says she wants "to change the definitions of a woman that are stultifying and limiting. Can we extend, as they do in Europe, the age of a leading lady? Can we not be stopped by age? Can we think there is allure? I don't know the answer yet. It's real cultural, but I'd love to change it a little bit. A woman of 50 can be sensual and interesting and fabulous looking and at the top energy of her life." As one film executive, who knows Dunaway and asked not to be identified, puts it, "There is a lot of conflict between that part of her that wants to play leading ladies and the fact that those kinds of roles for women as they get older don't exist."

Menshin to Become Unesco 'Ambassador'

PARIS — Yehudi Menshin will be named a "Goodwill Ambassador" of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization on Wednesday, Unesco headquarters said. The violinist, 76, is being honored "for his exceptional contribution to the objectives of Unesco... in the fields of creativity, artistic education, peace and human rights or solidarity among nations," a Unesco spokeswoman said.

"Roger, I hope you don't mind my saying so, but all your usual scare tactics haven't had any effect this time. Maybe your mistake is that you're still fighting the last election." "Don't tell me what's effective and what isn't. My tactics would work if the Lenin-loving media told the truth about the other side. We didn't start a dirty stuff." "Who did?" "Clinton, when he was a KGB agent at Oxford."

Bad News for Woody: The Box Office Speaks

The final word — for now, anyway — on Woody Allen's "Husbands and Wives": Movie distributors and studio executives say the film, although critically acclaimed, is a financial disaster. It cost about \$15 million, and millions more were spent on publicity. To date, even for the studio, TriStar Pictures, "Husbands and Wives" would have to gross \$25 million. But so far it has grossed a disappointing \$9 million and is not expected to climb too much higher.

Madonna moved on to London on Monday on a European promotion tour for her book, "Sex." Her latest album, "Erotica," the BBC will broadcast this week the video of the title song, which is already No. 11 in the British charts. Before leaving Paris, Madonna defended reports that she owed the French government \$2.1 million in taxes from two concerts she gave in 1987. "It's true that I owed them money a long time ago, but it's a joke to say I owe anything now," she said. "I wouldn't be so stupid as to try to come in the country now if I did."

Advertisement for 'Favors' and 'Refugees' with text: 'Favors: Fighter Rules Asylum Refugees' and 'Refugees: Madama moved on to London on Monday on a European promotion tour for her book, "Sex..."'

Today's INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY. Appears on Page 8.

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